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THAI PREMIER FETES MINISTERS AS ASEAN MEET CLOSES

BK291014 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon last night hosted a dinner in honor of the foreign ministers of ASEAN and the ministers of the six dialogue countries at Government House. Ministers of the six dialogue partners are: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Relations Allan MacEachen, FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, and New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper. The reception was attended by ASEAN delegates, the Cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. There were also performances by artists of the five ASEAN nations.

Speaking at the dinner, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon noted that the postministerial conference of ASEAN and its dialogue partners, which followed the annual ASEAN ministerial conference, has become an international event. The visits by ASEAN's friends from the United States, Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, and New Zealand clearly showed that ASEAN has played the role of a link between Europe and East Asia and is a mainstay of the newly-founded Pacific Basin community. What is more important, he said, is the fact that ASEAN has made clear its common ideology for the peace and prosperity of its people. The current conference is a good opportunity for friends to exchange their views and strengthen the already close relations among them.

Concerning the international political situation, the change in the security situation throughout the world has affected the policy of ASEAN. The Soviet role in Afghanistan and the Soviet-backed activities of Vietnam in Indochina have provoked countermeasures from China and several Asian countries. Regarding the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam, Thailand and its ASEAN partners continue to stand by the three major principles, that is, total withdrawal of foreign forces; self-determination for the Kampuchean people; and an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea.

Concerning the international economic situation, the prime minister said ASEAN hopes that the impetus begun at the Williamsburg summit recently will not fizzle out, but will serve in solving the present global economic problems and in narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor countries in the interest of both parties. ASEAN is ready to cooperate with all countries, developed and developing alike, in a joint effort to solve the present economic problems and to achieve economic growth, employment, and prosperity for the entire people.

ASEAN MINISTERS MEET KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE TEAM

BK300038 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] China still maintains its five-point policy on Kampuchea, which includes a total withdrawal of foreign forces, the five-man ad hoc committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea said yesterday.

The team, led by Senegalese Ambassador to the UN Massamba Sarre, told the ASEAN foreign ministers at a breakfast meeting at the Oriental Hotel that China still wants normalization talks with Vietnam. However, these talks could only take place after Vietnamese troops left Kampuchea and after UN-supervised elections were held in Kampuchea.

The ASEAN foreign ministers then briefed Mr Sarre on their recent talks with the dialogue countries.

The UN team, including Belgian Ambassador and committee Vice Chairman Edmonde Dever, arrived in Thailand on Tuesday night. They visited the Supreme Command's Forward Section later yesterday where they were briefed on the current border situation.

The team is expected to meet National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri this morning. They leave for London tomorrow after inspecting refugee camps at Ban Sa-ngae and Nong Samet in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN LEAVES FOR HANOI, VIENTIANE

BK290914 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden left Bangkok this morning for a visit to Hanoi and Vientiane before his scheduled return here on Saturday to hold another round of discussions with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Hayden is scheduled to return to Bangkok at about 2 p.m. on Saturday and he will meet ACM Sitthi Sawetsila at the Oriental Hotel at 11 a.m. on Sunday.

ROMULO ADDRESSES OPENING OF DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

BK290350 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 83 p 4

["Excerpts" of 28 June "statement" by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo at the opening of the U.S.-ASEAN dialogue in Bangkok]

[Text] On behalf of the five ASEAN member-states, I am pleased to welcome the secretary of state of the United States and the other members of his delegation to this post-ministerial meeting with the dialogue partners, which is being held in this historic city.

We meet amidst reports that the United States has tentatively halted the recession in its home ground. News of rising levels of production and employment, declining interest rates and inflation should be welcome news indeed to its trading partners, among them the ASEAN countries which export a large share of their commodities to the American market.

We note that in 1982, U.S.-ASEAN trade was at about \$21 billion, while U.S. investments in the ASEAN sub-region stood at around \$5 billion. ASEAN's population, in the meantime, has surpassed 250 million; its economies have moved ahead and, in the process, has provided an even more expanded market for industrial and agricultural exports from the United States.

Following the Gulf war and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, we have discerned a new interest in a strengthening of the U.S. political relationship with the ASEAN. We have received assurances that the United States deems that it has substantial interest in the ASEAN sub-region and will firmly support the progress and stability of the ASEAN countries.

Because it is global power, the directions taken by the U.S., whether in the field of arms control and disarmament or in its political and economic relations with the Soviet Union, with the People's Republic of China, with Japan, with the Middle East states, and with the nations of South Asia, must perforce affect the security and stability of the developing ASEAN nations. For we all recognize that the security of the ASEAN sub-region is intrinsically linked to the current global security situation and to developments in adjoining regions. It is the strategic element of the seas joining Southeast Asia with the Pacific and Indian Oceans which provides this close connection.

We believe it important therefore for the United States to listen to the economic, political and security concerns of the ASEAN states, just as we believe it equally important for us to pay careful attention to American perceptions.

We thank the U.S. Government for its stalwart support of ASEAN's positions on the Kampuchean question, at the United Nations and in other fora. A conflict such as the one in Kampuchea cannot be separable from the general question of the peace and security of Southeast Asia. For the problem, if left unresolved, could lead to another major power confrontation, which could involve and affect countries in close proximity to Kampuchea.

We stress ASEAN'S commitment to the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes. It is in this context that ASEAN will persist in the search for a lasting and just solution based on the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration of the independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and the exercise of the right of its people to self-determination. Since we maintain that ASEAN cherishes freedom, it can take no other position. Our desire for peace must be balanced by the quest for a system which can guarantee the legitimate security requirements of every state in the region. We believe that the United States, as a leader of the free world, has a key role to play in this quest.

We appreciate your government's assurance that it is committed to the defence of its ASEAN friends. We believe, moreover, that the United States' contribution to ASEAN's security lies not only in increased military assistance and sales to the ASEAN countries, but also in constructive and imaginative assistance which would accelerate the progress of ASEAN nations towards economic growth, stability and resiliency.

ASEAN appeals to the U.S. and to the other dialogue partners to make their full contribution towards bringing to fruition the intentions expressed at Williamsburg. The leaders at Williamsburg expressed concern for the heavy toll which the recession had exacted from the developing countries. I am sure that they had in mind such statistics as the \$600 billion that we lost to them as a result of the collapse in commodity prices in 1981-1982, and the unemployment, hunger and disease which represent the human cost of the adverse economic conditions in many of the developing countries.

In the months ahead, the necessary actions must be taken to nurture the process of economic recovery so that at the end of the day it amounts to a substantive and durable growth for the entire world economy. While this obligation faces all of us squarely, the greater share of this responsibility must have to be borne by the developed, and hence stronger economies.

This implies that the level of interest rates in parts of the developed economies must be kept reasonably stable. Since 1980 interest rates were allowed to escalate to a level which contributed to the collapse of commodity prices for the vast majority of developing countries, ruining in the process their prospects for rapid economic growth, and increasing the burden of their debt service.

It further implies that our developed trading partners must begin to dismantle the protectionist measures which have proliferated in the course of the recession. Looking back over the last three years, one is amazed over the undergrowth of protectionism that has rapidly come to encrust on the world trading system.

It implies finally that more financial resources, including official development assistance, be made available to the developing countries. This is necessary because the recession since 1980 has virtually dried up their well springs of commodity export earnings as cutbacks in demand and the collapse in prices together conspired against their revival.

After going through the economic difficulties of the recent years, we submit that developed and developing countries alike should view the on-going UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade as a new opportunity to effect deliberate improvements on the world's economic structure.

The gravity of the current recession must not be attributed to market forces alone, but -- and most specially -- also to the underlying inequitable sharing of economic burdens and benefits. I believe no one would want to go through another round of recession in the next three years, and I hope that enlightened economic statesmanship shall prevail at UNCTAD VI.

Reports from Belgrade are to the effect that the negotiations are in deadlock. We think that the time for rhetoric and recrimination is long past. We should all make a determined effort to live up to our responsibilities. It is in this spirit that ASEAN appeals to the United States and its dialogue partners to make their full contribution towards bringing the well-meaning intentions of the Williamsburg summit to full fruition in Belgrade.

One area of concern to ASEAN is the possibility that in the long run the Caribbean Basin initiative (CBI) will place the ASEAN economies at a disadvantage because of the disparity in tariff treatment between products originating from Central America/Caribbean, and those from ASEAN. Cases in point, to name a few, are ASEAN exports of sugar, garments, and electronic devices. We express the hope, Mr Secretary, that the interests of ASEAN will be taken fully into account in the event the CBI is implemented.

ASEAN will continue to adopt a position of moderation in international forums dealing with urgent problems in the global economic agenda. We hope to be able to cooperate with the United States on constructive approaches that could be taken to move concretely toward the resolution of these problems.

We will welcome suggestions on initiatives which would serve to enrich and further strengthen the relations between the United States and ASEAN which, we like to think, already plays a significant and important role in the maintenance of the peace, progress and stability of the Pacific region.

SPEECHES, INTERVIEWS OF ASEAN MINISTERS REPORTED

Thai Foreign Minister's Speech

BK2501304 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jun 83 p 4

["Excerpts" of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's "opening statement" at the 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting in Bangkok on 24 June]

[Text] Since its establishment in Bangkok just under 16 years ago, ASEAN has grown from strength to strength. The political will which brought ASEAN into being derived from the recognition that regional cooperation was necessary in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations.

The means chosen to attain ASEAN's aims and purposes were economic, social and cultural cooperation. The founding fathers' vision to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region has been translated into action through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership for the benefit of the peoples of ASEAN.

At all times, ASEAN is conscious of the fact that, in an interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighborliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region. ASEAN wants to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The end of the war in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in 1975 gave hope that ASEAN's desire for peace, progress and prosperity in the region would be realized. At the Bali summit at the beginning of 1976, the ASEAN heads of government expressed their readiness to develop fruitful relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with the other countries in the region. They also expressed the hope that other powers would pursue policies which would contribute to the achievement of peace, stability and progress in Southeast Asia.

ASEAN's hopes were dashed by the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam in December 1978. The continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese armed forces for the fifth consecutive year and the maintenance of a puppet regime in Phnom Penh are violations of the rule of law and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea constitute a direct threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Vietnamese actions have brought super-power rivalry into the region. They deny the deeply felt desire of the peoples of Southeast Asia to secure the recognition of, and respect for, Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers.

ASEAN is not a party to the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. ASEAN's efforts to find a durable and comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem is motivated by the desire to promote regional peace and stability through the restoration of the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region "in accordance" with the principles of the United Nations Charter. It is because of ASEAN's principled stand that the international community has supported the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on Kampuchea at the United Nations General Assembly, with the majority increasing every year for the past four years.

Those principles also secured recognition from the overwhelming majority of the international community for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

ASEAN's efforts have resulted in the holding of the International Conference on Kampuchea under UN auspices in 1981. The declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea provides a framework for a durable and comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means.

Meanwhile, Thailand, as ASEAN's front-line state, continues to bear the brunt of the burden for the past four and a half years. Just two months ago, Vietnamese forces attacked against Kampuchean civilian camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border and incurred into Thai territory.

Thailand had to take care of another influx of Kampucheans displaced from their homeland by the fighting and to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity by pushing the intruders from Thai soil. The Vietnamese incursion coincided roughly with the so-called second partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

It did not help to improve Thailand's confidence in Vietnam's oft-repeated assurances that it wishes to work for peaceful coexistence with Thailand.

I therefore proposed, during my election campaign, that, as a confidence building measure, Vietnamese forces should withdraw 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. This would be much more meaningful than so-called partial troops withdrawals, which are not verifiable and do not lessen the direct threat to Thailand in any way.

The 30-kilometre withdrawal was not a precondition for talks but was considered as a part of the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea as stipulated in the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

There was no progress in my talks with the Vietnamese foreign minister in Bangkok at the beginning of this month.

We in Thailand and ASEAN seek the fulfilment of the objectives of the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. We want peace and security for all in Southeast Asia. We do not wish to see an intersification of major power rivalry in the region.

We want to see the restoration of Kampuchea as a truly sovereign, independent and non-aligned country, free from coercion or interference from outside, and posing no threat to any country. We believe that such a Kampuchea would serve and safeguard the security interest of all concerned.

We want to see a strong Vietnam, which is willing to coexist and cooperate with the rest of the countries in Southeast Asia for the peace, security and prosperity of all our peoples.

The total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the right of self-determination to the Kampuchean people would enable Vietnam to devote its resources to reconstruction and economic development for the benefit of its war-wearied people. It would help end Vietnam's isolation in the international community and contribute to the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China.

Vietnam could then join ASEAN member countries in the efforts to secure the recognition of, and respect for, Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers.

The sixteenth ASEAN ministerial meeting is being held in the wake of the Williamsburg summit and while UNCTAD VI is in session in Belgrade. From these meetings, there are indications that the world is on the verge of recovery from the longest and deepest economic recession in 50 years.

ASEAN must be prepared to seize this opportunity to accelerate further its economic growth, social progress and cultural development. ASEAN must strengthen its economic cooperation. Intra-ASEAN trade must be increased so that ASEAN can become a bigger trading bloc than it is today.

There must also be greater intra-ASEAN investments in ASEAN joint ventures so that ASEAN member countries can use the financial resources and expertise in the region in order that ASEAN can emerge as a developed region of the world.

During the past year, there has been substantial progress in ASEAN economic cooperation. The implementation of two ASEAN Industrial Projects in ammonia-urea fertilizer is proceeding on schedule in Indonesia and Malaysia respectively... [ellipses as published].

The take-off of the ASEAN economies will depend, however, not only on the availability of markets, domestic, regional and international, but also on ASEAN cooperation in science and technology research and development and on the development of ASEAN human resources in general.

On cooperation in science and technology, ASEAN has already drawn up a plan of action. An ASEAN trust fund is essential to the success of the plan. ASEAN governments will consider ways and means of turning this fund into a reality so that ASEAN will become more self-reliant in science and technology research and development.

Meanwhile, ASEAN will be taking another step forward in developing its human resources when the ASEAN foreign ministers sign the declaration of principles on strengthening ASEAN collaboration on youth today.

Malaysian Foreign Minister's Speech

BK240922 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says Malaysia's decision to ratify the agreement on the UNCTAD common fund should serve as an additional impetus to bring about an early and effective operation of the fund. Tan Sri Ghazali was speaking at the 16th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok this morning. He said Malaysia had given much thought to the recent developments at the current UNCTAD's sixth meeting in Belgrade. He believed that developing countries themselves must make every effort toward mutual help and self-reliance. Developing countries must also be prepared to pool their resources to lift the economy out of the recession.

Tan Sri Ghazali added that the differences between the North and the South had become sharper, and developed countries seemed to be moving backward from past commitments. These countries have refrained from issues that could lead to a more equitable sharing of the world's economic gain. Protectionism is still rampant and commodities trade still suffers.

On Kampuchea, Tan Sri Ghazali said ASEAN will persist in the search for a just and equitable solution. Every effort will be made to bring Vietnam into the peace process. The minister reiterated that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea only served to benefit the Chinese and the Soviets. This could eventually lead to the setting up of more Soviet bases and increased Chinese subversion in the region.

Malaysian Foreign Minister's Interview

BK300225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jun 83 p 2

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Time is not on the side of Vietnam, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie told the BANGKOK POST during two and a half hours of candid conversation at the end of the 16th ASEAN meeting in Bangkok.

"A lot of people say that time is on the side of Vietnam. We are convinced of the contrary and we have good reasons to think that way" the Malaysian foreign minister said, referring to the situation in Kampuchea.

"Before, at the time of Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese had great hopes. Now they have fear. It is hope that made them fight against the French and the Americans. Now it is fear that led them to invade Kampuchea."

According to Ghazali "only pressure coming from inside Kampuchea will be effective on Hanoi. The problem is not between Vietnam and ASEAN, the real problem is between Vietnam and Kampuchea. It is now -- based on all the information available to us -- a question of time before Vietnam will have to make some serious assessment of the situation. And it could come earlier than the Vietnamese think."

Born in March 1922, educated in Malaysia, Singapore and London (the famous London School of Economics), active as an intelligence officer with the Allied forces during World War II, Ghazali has been Malaysian Foreign Minister since July 1981. He has the reputation of a hard-working and outspoken politician although he likes to present himself more as a person of academic background.

"The Vietnamese are no more in rural control of Kampuchea. They are in the cities, they control some of the main roads, at least during the day. But the resistance is gaining ground inside. This is confirmed not by one or two sources but by many. We know for instance that around the Tonle Sap, the great lake, villagers are providing a lot of assistance to the resistance. Even to the Khmer Rouge. This is an important point. The fear of the Khmer Rouge is not what is used to be. The Khmer Rouge tell the people they have changed, they are no more communists. And indeed the rank and file are] not concerned with ideology but with the struggle against Vietnamese troops.

"In Kampuchea today we see a kind of reply of what was happening a few years ago in South Vietnam. The government -- or more accurately the Vietnamese -- of course still keep the cities, some of the communication routes. But it is shrinking. Two years ago a lot of Kampucheans were convinced the Vietnamese were much better than the Khmer Rouge. This is not the attitude today any more. They consider the Vietnamese not much better than Pol Pot and his men."

Ghazali is also certain that the Vietnamese army is not what is used to be.

"Look, most soldiers are from the South. Morale is low. They don't want to fight in Kampuchea. There are a lot of defectors, as for the Heng Samrin army, the People's Republic of Kampuchea Armed Forces, they can hardly be of much assistance to the Vietnamese. We know that they have contact with the resistance. There has been a lot of incidents, recently, between the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin soldiers."

Is the Malaysian foreign minister satisfied with the aid provided by the Western world to the nationalists?

"We used to say they needed beef and teeth. Well do you think they could do what they are doing today if nothing had been given to them. Now they have the momentum. They take weapons from the Vietnamese. They infiltrate the country. The nationalists from Son Sann also go to Tonle Sap. Not just the Khmer Rouge".

Many observers have a tendency to see the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a great chance for the Soviet Union to establish herself in the region. Ghazali does not agree. "I doubt this very much. The Vietnamese have problems in Kampuchea. They have problems in Laos. The more the Soviet Union appears to be associated with Vietnam, the more difficult it will be for her. In fact the USSR seems to understand this very well. She tries to consolidate her own presence in Kampuchea and in Laos without going through Vietnam. Relations with Vietnam are never easy."

When Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa was in Kuala Lumpur a few months ago he told Ghazali his country could accept any government in Kampuchea, "even a bourgeois government." "But later in Singapore Kapitsa took a very hard line. Making threats to ASEAN. So I am not sure what is the Soviet attitude today."

Is there a difference of perspective between ASEAN and China on the Kampuchean question?

"Yes. Indeed. The countries of ASEAN want the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the right of self determination for the Kampuchean people. China's views are quite different. The People's Republic can wait; she is not interested in just getting the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea. China wants a change of regime in Hanoi. Maybe not a government friendly to China, but at least a new group of leaders who will be 'neutral' and not totally pro Moscow. They are using Kampuchea to bring a change in Hanoi."

According to Ghazali the Vietnamese leadership is beginning to feel the pressure coming from the resistance in Kampuchea. "We know that there are now two points of view within the Hanoi leadership. One group, close to military thinking, believes a military solution, a complete victory over the resistance is still possible. It is only a matter of bringing more troops, more equipment... The other group sees the implication of a long stay, the growth of Khmer nationalism. They are in favour of some kind of political accommodation. We have no idea which group will prevail."

Asked if this was an "impression" or based on "hard facts" the Malaysian foreign minister laughed and replied: "Do you think we run our government on impressions?"

Mentions have been made in the press and elsewhere of contacts between the Chinese and the Vietnamese in Bucharest, the Romanian capital. "We are aware of it, but not much is coming out of those meetings so far."

"Nguyen Co Thach once said that he could wait until doomsday. We say we can wait until his doomsday. If Kampuchea was not the central issue of the recent ASEAN ministerial meeting, it is because there is little to say for the moment. It would be wrong to say nothing is happening. But it is happening inside Kampuchea. Much attention was paid recently to the differences between Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan. Those differences do exist. Prince Sihanouk wants to include Heng Samrin in the future of Kampuchea. Because he is Khmer. Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Rouge refuse this; to them Heng Samrin is a traitor. But this is a problem for the future. Not for today. The three members of the coalition agree on the need to put pressure on the Vietnamese. Vietnam will have to come to terms with its Kampuchean problem."

Singaporean Foreign Minister's Speech

BK241402 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] ASEAN foreign ministers have opened their 16th ministerial conference in Bangkok with a call on Vietnam to withdraw its forces 30 km from Kampuchea's border with Thailand as part of a total pullout plan.

In his speech, the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said Vietnam holds the future of relations between ASEAN and Indochina in its hands. ASEAN, he said, would welcome the participation of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries in a regional order that would allow peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states of different ideologies and economic systems. But such an order, he said, could not be realized because of Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

He said ASEAN invited Vietnam to join in the search for a process that would result in the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the establishment of a neutral Kampuchea.

If Vietnam was unwilling to join such a process ASEAN could only conclude that Vietnam has hegemonistic ambitions. Then ASEAN must negate the threat and continue to rally world opinion on the Kampuchean people to fight and end a'ien occupation.

Mr Dhanabalan pointed out ASEAN would not object to Kampuchea's participation in a truly voluntary regional association of Indochinese states that would stress its independence.

Dhanabalan Comments on Vietnam

BK250512 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said last night that he was not optimistic Vietnam would be more flexible regarding the Kampuchean problem.

He said that the ASEAN foreign ministers had not asked UN Under Secretary General Raffiuddin Ahmad to convey any new message to Hanoi when he returns to Vietnam on Monday. "There is nothing of substance from Hanoi and we are not using Mr Ahmad as a messenger boy," Dhanabalan said jokingly before proceeding to a dinner hosted by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila at the Oriental Hotel.

Dhanabalan had earlier said that ASEAN foreign ministers would meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, when the prince makes a stop-over at Don Muang Airport this morning en route to Jakarta.

The Singapore foreign minister said that the meeting would be just a matter of courtesy and that he didn't think there would be anything new to be discussed.

He said that he wanted Hanoi to issue a declaration as to when it would withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and what it perceived as a threat to its security. "Then we will be prepared to talk," said Dhanabalan, adding that so far Hanoi has not said anything. "So they use as an excuse the Chinese threat instead," he said.

Dhanabalan said ASEAN had always asserted that whatever solution to the Kampuchean problem must meet the objective of ASEAN's security as well as Vietnam's.

Regarding ACM Sitthi's proposal that Vietnamese forces be withdrawn 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border which was rejected by Hanoi, Dhanabalan said: "We want some token actions to indicate sincerity, and that is why it is all right to withdraw 30 kilometres from the border. Nevertheless, he said ASEAN was still open to any constructive suggestion from Hanoi.

Asked if he would visit Vietnam, the Singapore foreign minister said: "If I go somewhere, it must serve a purpose. We are all too busy to go around just for a holiday." But he added he had been invited to visit the country.

Singaporean Foreign Minister's Interview

BK260600 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jun 83 p 6

[Interview given by Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan to BANGKOK POST editor The Chongkhadikit -- date and place not given]

[Text] The: What are your views on the Vietnamese situation now?

Dhanabalan: What ASEAN should be insistent upon is that we should not give economic aid and impose an economic boycott on Vietnam.

We should not give export credit guarantees to our exporters who want to trade with Vietnam. If Vietnamese have the cash to buy goods from ASEAN countries they can do so provided they are of no military significance.

Most countries have cash aid programmes. In Singapore we have export credit schemes and export insurance schemes. These schemes would not apply for anyone who wants to deal with Vietnam. If private traders want to trade with Vietnam, they can deal strictly on a cash basis. It is entirely up to them.

ASEAN countries are under a free enterprise economy, so people can trade with any country they want. But if a trader wants any special assistance from us to export to Vietnam we should refuse. It is a question of not giving assistance to Vietnam on a government-to-government basis.

The: ASEAN has come to the crossroads in its 16th year and people would like to know how much we have actually achieved in the various goals we have set for ourselves. Where should we be heading during the 1980s and what are the future goals? Do you think ASEAN will still exist in the year 2000? Will ASEAN become part of the Pacific Basin community that is being considered at present, or should we keep our identity and work with this Pacific Basin community in specific projects?

Dhanabalan: When ASEAN was formed, one of the good things about our organisation was that every member had a very realistic view as to how we would develop. We did consider ASEAN eventually having a common market and free trade area. But the general consensus was that it was too early to talk about this market, so we discussed general economic cooperation.

One of the problems in the minds of many people in ASEAN as well as the outside world is that when they look at the progress in economic cooperation or a common market they always have a certain mental picture in mind and that is the European Economic Community model. This is the pattern people have in their minds, so they look at ASEAN with the view that we have progressed very slowly.

ASEAN has long ago come to the conclusion that the EEC cannot be a pattern for others. It is one of its kind for there are many, many reasons why the EEC developed the way it did, which cannot be applied to ASEAN. We are in a different region with different history and different experience, so ASEAN's development would be different.

In fact, when you look at regional groupings and attempts at regional groupings in Africa and elsewhere they have made a mistake of trying to follow the pattern of the EEC. They try to go too fast and find that things do not work the way they wanted it to, so the groupings collapse or break up. In the end there is more bitterness and ill-feeling than before they started out on their economic joint ventures.

ASEAN would not make that mistake. We will look for specific areas of cooperation whether it is in agriculture, pig-rearing, rice-harvesting or fish-breeding, exchange of information on climate and generally how we can help one another for maximum results in ASEAN and with our dialogue partners.

There are many, many projects going on at the same time which are all based on cooperation on scientific, technological and economic matters.

In my view, the biggest contribution of ASEAN towards economic development has been the way we have presented to the rest of the world a picture of ASEAN cooperation and neighbourliness. We work together on many little projects, we try to speak with the same voice at meetings, and this has created an image of ASEAN as an area of stability.

We have some differences of view like anywhere else in the world, but we do not highlight our problems or air our differences in public. We try to solve our problems quietly. This has been a great advantage because ASEAN is a free-trade economy; we depend very much on foreign investments and foreign markets. When the international investors look upon the ASEAN region they have confidence in our stability and growth. This way it helps us in our national progress and efforts to improve the lot of our people. We are all benefiting from this trend.

Supposing there was no ASEAN and the countries in the region pursued their quarrels, as is happening in many parts of the world today. The investors from the developed countries would get the impression that this part of the world was not safe for them to invest.

I don't think we should take ASEAN's good relations with its members for granted.

If ASEAN can go slowly and smoothly it is inevitable that our economic cooperation will get closer and closer. We should concentrate on those areas where we have no conflict of interest. If we can prove to ourselves the advantage of cooperation, maybe in 10 or 20 years time we will begin to see whether we can move into other areas where we have to make some sacrifices in order to lay the foundation for greater growth and greater cooperation for the future.

At present, it is a little early to plan so far ahead. It is better to move slowly and build up our economic strength than to have all kinds of ambitious plans which do not materialise and get everybody frustrated. The end result might be worse than when we first started.

The Pacific Basin concept will emerge as an area of economic growth probably in the next century. It already includes some of the global economies like the United States, Japan, Korea, ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand, and some of the South American countries, which are all bordering the Pacific Basin under the area of growth. Whether this concept will grow into a formal organisation I don't know. Even if it does, for a start it will involve only a small group of countries.

The ASEAN countries can play a very useful and dynamic role in the economic growth of the region. We have much to contribute. We know from the past 16 years of ASEAN experience that the process of understanding and working together is a slow process. Even among our five countries progress has not been rapid or dramatic. Imagine if we have many groupings the impact of trying to get every country to agree on any particular point would be even more difficult.

In theory and as a concept the Pacific Basin is a good idea because as a group we can all work together. This is something we should not dismiss but we should not expect quick and successful results too soon. My question to those people who are promoting this concept is: "What exactly do they have in mind in concrete terms?" They have not been able to tell me clearly. It is rather nebulous.

The: The private sector like bankers, shipping firms and businessmen has been following the momentum of growth in this part of the region. Are you satisfied with the results?

Dhanabalan: The ASEAN governments can only encourage these people to get ahead but they have to find their own ways of working together for better prospects. In things like banking, transport and communications, there is much scope for economic expansion and cooperation.

On the industrial prospects, ASEAN countries have not done very well, I must say. It was a sort of attempt to test some of the concepts of sharing the market which really is the underlying philosophy for a common market and free trade area by arrangement. We are really not prepared or ready to go into that industrialised area as yet. The ASEAN industrialised project was a test run or trial run to see if it could work. My experience in this respect has shown that ASEAN is not ready to launch the industrialised project concept.

The: What do you hope ASEAN will achieve at the ministerial meeting? What are our priorities?

Dhanabalan: There are three aspects to the meeting. One is the normal routine topics, that is, going through the past year's projects and progress where we will be making our comments and analysis.

Two, is the report of the task force which is established and how we can improve on the area of cooperation. That report covers many aspects for the economic ministers to look into. The foreign ministers cannot make the decisions. Apart from receiving the report, I don't think we can really comment on it until after we have studied the report carefully.

Three, is the aspect of the Kampuchean problem. We will have to see whether we can make further proposals to induce Vietnam to negotiate. This we will have to look into. The proposals will not be new proposals but an elaboration and the spelling out of the proposals we have discussed in the past, the principles which should be used to solve the Kampuchea problem.

Lastly is the postministerial conference. This is really an opportunity for ASEAN to exchange views not only with our dialogue partners but on our own perception of regional, political and economic problems as well as our problems in the international economy. It is also an opportunity for them to give us confidential briefings as well as give us their attitudes on problems in some of the key issues that confront us today. Issues like disarmament, East-West relations, the role of Japan, for example.

Indonesian Foreign Minister's Interview

BK270215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jun 83 pp 4, 5

[25 June "exclusive interview" with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Bangkok]

[Text] Q: How do you look at the present overall situation regarding the Kampuchean problem?

A: The movements in the past few months, I mean Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal and rumours about Prince Norodom Sihanouk's resignation, I think the development has, on a whole, go to a position which is favourable to ASEAN.

First, on Sitthi's proposal with the absence of a positive response from Vietnam, it can be said that he had shown that he tries to get things moving, but there was no response from Vietnam. So that is a dark side for us. Now, on the rumours of the prince's resignation, his trip to Indonesia and an announcement that we expect him to make in Jakarta that he remains head of the coalition government. I think these events are healthy to us.

Q: Don't you think that the Kampuchean problem is now obviously in a stalemate?

A: It does not matter. This is a very difficult problem to solve. Rather than solving it by giving up the principles we have held to, it had better remain this way.

Q: But after the ball has been put into the Vietnamese court and the Vietnamese just keep it, what is going to happen? It seems that the momentum which was initiated has come to a stop.

A: It is a pity. But maybe, the situation is not ripe for a change.

I mean this: The Vietnamese will have to start abandoning the occupation of Kampuchea which is an abnormal situation and a situation we want to change.

But the Vietnamese are not ready for that. They should know that it is in their best interest to enter negotiations. Because the longer they stay in Kampuchea, the more difficulties they will face. Even those people who welcomed the occupation in the beginning may change their mind, if they remain occupying Kampuchea, right?

So, in fact, it is their best interest to respond positively to Sitthi's proposal. Now that there has been no response, I think that step, Sitthi's initiative, is going back.

Q: How about the possibility of another ASEAN foreign minister going to Hanoi?

A: This is always possible. I mean, why not? But it depends on that foreign minister to decide whether he should go.

Q: Is it true that you suggested that another foreign minister should go there during the informal talks of ASEAN foreign ministers last Thursday?

A: Well, that is supposed to have happened in a closed-door meeting and I wonder how it leaked (laugh). But I will not answer the question. You just guess whether it is true or not (laugh).

Q: You said the situation is not ripe and that the Vietnamese are not ready. I wonder why do you think they are not ready?

A: Maybe, they think that they had better talk to the Chinese. Because if they talk to the Thais, it is only part of the Kampuchean problem. That is the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border that can be solved, but not the occupation of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese have always said that the Kampuchean problem is one between China and Vietnam, and has nothing to do with ASEAN. But only later, they recognized that it also poses a security problem for Thailand's border. And this is where the Thai proposal comes. That's why it is a pity the Thai proposal was not taken up, because it might mean a partial solution of the Kampuchean problem. And if you link the Thai proposal with that of the Chinese, it may be a start of an overall solution to the Kampuchean problem because the Chinese said that if the Vietnamese start withdrawing its troops, they will start talking on normalization of their ties.

That's why I think the fact that the Vietnamese do not take up the Thai proposal means they are not ready.

Q: When Prince Sihanouk visits Indonesia, what issues would you like to raise with him?

A: Basically, we would like to know his views on the solution of the Kampuchean problem. We regard Prince Sihanouk very high. He knows he has the best interests of Kampuchea in mind. He works at heart. Whether you like him or not, whether you agree with him or not, nobody can deny that he is a real Kampuchean patriot. So, his views will be valuable for us.

Q: How do you think about his views on the formation of a four-party coalition government, which includes the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime?

A: Well, as he expressed to us at the airport, his idea to include the Heng Samrin faction after the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces is based on his conviction that all the Kampuchean factions should forge a nationalist reconciliation government after the Vietnamese military pull-out. And it is his conviction that if Heng Samrin is interested in having the confidence of the Kampuchean people, he should be allowed to participate in the elections. Why not? I mean, I can see his point.

And I think it's a sensible view. I mean, ASEAN has itself said that it's a way to achieve reconciliation in Kampuchea. But it is not for us, non-Kampuchians, to say that it is not. Now, this has caused a dispute of opinions with Khieu Samphan. Then, Khieu Samphan wrote a letter to him and this letter expressed his disagreement with the prince's view on the inclusion of the Heng Samrin faction in a reconciliation government after the Vietnamese pull-out. Now, apparently the prince took this view as criticism of his leadership. That's why he offered to resign. But then the second letter came for Khieu Samphan assuring him that all they tried to do was to express their views on the prince's views on Heng Samrin and it was not meant as criticism of him or a wish to remove or a move to induce to resign.

After the second letter, he said at the airport: "I am now reassured that they don't want me to resign so I have decided to stay on. And I consider the matter closed."

It's very interesting, you know. The explanation he gave at the airport is very, very clear. As always, he is very rational. Realistic, I would say. In a way, this is asserting himself vis-a-vis the views in the first letter which he considered as a slight to his authority. So, this was a good move. He viewed the letter as a challenge, rightly or wrongly, so he tested that.

So, the second letter came. It is a very smart move.

Q: I understand that your government might consider giving humanitarian aid to the prince's faction. I mean, will the issue figure during his visit to Indonesia?

A: I don't know. How do I know? I don't think he would raise the issue. I have not seen any aid for his faction. And I think he never will. He always talks about the freedom of Kampuchea.

Q: Perhaps, some of his subordinates might speak for him? In that case, what is your government's position on such a request?

A: Well, we have given some textile and medicines to Son Sann (leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, KPNLF, in the coalition). The textile is very simple cotton just to make clothes. We delivered that quite some months ago without much publicity.

Q: Why don't you give arms?

A: Because we feel that we should not do so. I mean, in Indonesia's case, we have dissident movements, you know. But we don't have objection to others if they are willing to do so.

Q: ASEAN has done supremely well in lobbying for votes in favour of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. And now you have a good chance as you are going to take over as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. Are there any events on the calendar between now and the UN General Assembly which will deliberate on the Kampuchean credentials late this year?

A: Well, there are some ASEAN foreign ministers to make overseas trips. Mr Dhanabalan (Singapore's foreign minister) is going to visit some African countries. I think he will touch upon the Kampuchean problem. I myself will visit some countries....

Q: Are you going to visit Moscow?

A: No, I am going to Oslo and Denmark on a bilateral basis. The plan to visit Moscow is under preparations and I have not had a response from Moscow. That's why I was surprised to see some newspaper reporting it.

Q: Would you explore the Soviet attitude towards the Kampuchean problem if you go to Moscow?

A: Well, in fact, I intend to go to Moscow on a bilateral basis. And it is not true, as the newspaper put it that I am going to discuss Kampuchea with the Russians because if I want to discuss the issue in a view of solving it, I would have to discuss it with the Vietnamese.

It's not a nice thing to say so now. I don't think the Vietnamese will be happy with such a report. I admit that I cannot avoid discussing it being chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. But it is a bit too much to say that I will go to Moscow to discuss the Kampuchea question.

Q: The proposal for Vietnamese troops to pull back 30 km from the Thai Kampuchean border was initiated by Thailand and it is interesting that all the other ASEAN members unanimously endorse it, isn't it?

A: The Thai proposal is significant precisely because, it came from the Thais. And it is an indication of some thinking in the Thai society. Many other Thai personalities also backed the proposal. We feel that this should be encouraged. The Vietnamese, if they want to have a change, should have taken it up.

Q: Now that you are going to take over as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, what areas do you like to stress in a search for a political solution towards the problem? Do you have any pet idea?

A: I don't have any pet idea. I see my job as exploring all avenues and see whether they are constructive openings towards the solution.

And I am using the word "towards the solution" because it is obviously a very complex problem. All we can do is to prepare some bits and pieces to be put together at a later stage. I mean that I am not even saying that in the ~~one~~ year, I can do much, but I think we should proceed towards that goal rather than make the situation worse.

And when I said my job is to explore all avenues, I would have to analyse who are the parties involved. They are involved in various degrees.

Some of them are directly involved, some are indirectly and others are interested. And you have to explore all of them. The Vietnamese, the Russians, the Chinese. It's a very slow process.

Q: Since Indonesia has not normalized ties with China, so you might have to approach the Chinese through intermediaries.

A: Yes, from that point of view, I might have to do so unless my president allows me to go. Of course, not as foreign minister of Indonesia, but as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

But you know, I don't think he will allow me to do so because it could give a wrong signal. (That Indonesia intends to normalize relations with China). And our theory you know, is that dragging on so long, all parties have got to be tired.

And at some point, they may want to settle the Kampuchean problem, even Vietnam. I don't think they want to continue to be there. I mean, a few years after the initial welcome for what they call the liberation of Kampuchea, problems have started and the longer they stay, the less welcome they will enjoy. This is the nature of occupation. So, I don't believe in the Vietnamese theory that time is on their side.

And we thought that they were now interested in a solution. But you know, it's a pity. But then, don't force them.

Q: Is there any indication to show that the Vietnamese are now interested in a solution?

A: Oh, yes, I think there are. There are some shifts. You know, previously when they talked about ZOPFAN (the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality), they added independence. But now they have dropped the word. And for the first time, they started saying that they also wanted an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. The very fact that they said so is significant.

Q: But have they explained the definition of that?

A: Oh, yes. You can be sceptical about it.

Q: May I now turn to other subjects as we have spoken so much of Indochina and this is an ASEAN meeting?

A: Well, we paid much attention to our call on the sixth session of UNCTAD [the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] and it's significant to Indonesia. You know, that ASEAN foreign ministers discussed these things shows that we are not narrow-minded and inward looking.

Q: How about the report submitted by the ASEAN Task Force? The report recommends some structural changes and could mean that ASEAN is moving into another stage.

A: Yes, their proposals are very valuable from some points of views. And there is a proposal for the establishment of a council of ministers. Some people said that it will create problems rather than solving them because some countries might not be quite comfortable with the proposed arrangement.

And these people (members of the task force) may have been inspired by EEC (the European Economic Community) or things like that. Everything needs, you know, organizational charts and things like that. And it will be fascinating if ASEAN is ready for that.

There are ministers -- I am not saying who and I am not saying even it is my view -- who said: "Well, let's keep it this way because the problems are not that of structural organization but rather one of relations between ministers, economic and foreign, in each respective country."

For some countries like Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, there are no problems. I mean, we have no problem. But in some countries, there might be the problem. Because, frankly speaking, there are probably always splits between foreign ministers and economic ministers. This is something people don't talk about, but people know it.

Now because of the invasion of Kampuchea in late 1978 and since 1979, the meetings of foreign ministers have been prominent. I mean, this is not something we.... It just happened like that, you see. And some people said this was not right because ASEAN is actually an economic grouping. So, now the problem is, you know.... Some people are thinking that way.

And I think the task force has been really successful. Well, the members of the Council of Ministers can be foreign and economic ministers.

NEW ZEALAND MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK280140 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 83 p 2

[By Tara Chin]

[Text] New Zealand will not take any initiatives but will give full support to the ASEAN nations in their efforts to bring Hanoi to negotiate with the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government to settle the Kampuchean entanglement, New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister Warren Cooper said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST, Mr Cooper said that though ASEAN's proposal that Vietnamese troops be pulled back 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border has been rejected by Hanoi, New Zealand was not in the business of making any specific proposals in regard to the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

"Any proposals as far as New Zealand is concerned are very much in the hands of the ASEAN countries, since the five of them are very much closer to the problem," Mr Cooper replied when asked whether his country had any new proposal that might bring Hanoi and Phnom Penh to the negotiation table.

"We give what we can by way of support through the United Nations and international forums. We also do what we can in regard to taking Kampuchean refugees, giving humanitarian aid." Mr Cooper stressed that under no circumstances would New Zealand consider giving aid to Vietnam. Commenting on indications by the Australian Government that it was considering a resumption of aid to Hanoi, Mr Cooper said if humanitarian aid was granted, there was a danger that the Vietnamese people would see it as support for their government's actions.

Asked if he had any way out in mind after the 30-kilometre withdrawal proposal had failed to draw positive response from Vietnam, the foreign minister said:

"Well, at that point, they (the ASEAN countries) may have to reexercise the proposal; they may have to change it. What they shouldn't do, however, is that they shouldn't be negotiating with themselves and paring away at what they consider to be the best type of proposal.

"But it is very much for the ASEAN governments to decide on whatever proposal they think best and to be working with the coalition," Mr Cooper said.

He said what New Zealand really wanted to see was the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and an end to the flow of Soviet money which is prolonging the Vietnamese occupation. He added that China could neutralise the problem "by giving their support to Democratic Kampuchea becoming part of an enlarged ASEAN."

Asked whether China and the Soviet Union should play a role in ending the Kampuchean issue, as both parties were partly responsible for the current conflict, he said:

"I think it's probable that with any settlement, the major people involved in the conflict must be there, and in a harmonised situation, contributing.

"There is however the difficulty of both China supporting Pol Pot and of course the Soviet Union supporting Hanoi. Now if there is less support from either, there wouldn't be the wherewithal or the finances or the resources to carry out the activities that are presently witnessed in Kampuchea."

"Indeed, at that time I think more humanitarian aid could be given to both countries. But it would only be after the Vietnamese had pulled back. Whether or not it would have to be 30 kilometres, I don't want to respond to. I think it really would be at the point where the Vietnamese forces were right out of Kampuchea; the elections were being held and a new democratic government was being formed."

Mr Cooper said that it was probably a little idealistic to have Kremlin freeze its assistance to Hanoi.

"This is because they (the Russians) want to stay there. It gives them the opportunity at Cam Ranh Bay to be a force in the oceans round about Vietnam and, of course, into the South Pacific. And that is vital to their penetration and territorial ambitions," he added.

As to the question of Hanoi's repeated claims that China is a threat to its security and that the Kampuchean conflict could be solved only after the China threat was over, the New Zealand foreign minister said the Chinese would probably have to prove more effectively that they were not such a threat.

YOKOSUKA MAYOR OPPOSES NEW JERSEY PORT CALL

OW291207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., June 29 KYODO -- Mayor Kazuo Yokoyama expressed opposition for the first time Wednesday to the U.S. battleship New Jersey's expected port call here in August.

Yokoyama told a news conference that it is not desirable for the 45,000-ton ship to come to Yokosuka when citizens here and prefectural people in Kanagawa are deepening suspicion that nuclear weapons would be carried aboard the New Jersey.

The mayor said he has not received any information on whether the New Jersey carries the Tomahawk cruise missile. He emphasized that the government ought to strictly adhere to its policy of not introducing, manufacturing or possessing nuclear arms.

The mayor and Kanagawa Prefectural Gov. Kazuji Nagasu Wednesday jointly sent an appeal to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that the government ask the U.S. to call off the New Jersey's port call at Yokosuka, where the U.S. Navy maintains its base.

LDP LEADER, PRC ENVOY DISCUSS HU YAOBANG VISIT

OW291123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 29 KYODO -- Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido told the Chinese envoy here Wednesday Japan hopes Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang will visit this country in November.

Nikaido expressed this wish in a meeting with Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang who is scheduled to go to Beijing on a temporary visit. Song promised to convey the Japanese wish to Chinese leaders, according to Japanese officials who attended the meeting.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met Song and called for an early visit by the Communist Party general secretary. Nakasone's predecessor Zenko Suzuki visited China last September and invited Hu to come to Japan. At that time, Hu accepted the invitation but did not say when he would visit Japan.

LDP SECRETARY GENERAL TO VISIT PRC IN SEPTEMBER

OW300529 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 30 KYODO -- Liberal-Democratic Party Secretary General Susumu Nikaido said Thursday he will visit China in September for talks with Chinese leaders. This will be Nikaido's second China visit this year. Last February, he went to Beijing as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy to explain Nakasone's visits to Washington and Seoul in January.

During his stay in China, Nikaido will visit the grave of former Communist Party Politburo member Liao Chengzhi who died on June 10, he said.

Nikaido told newsmen he conveyed the plan to Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo Song Zhiguang on Wednesday. The Chinese envoy asked Nikaido to visit China with Hana Tanaka, the wife of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, the ruling party leader said. China highly praises Tanaka for taking strong leadership to establish Japan-China diplomatic ties in 1972 while he was in power.

Nikaido is regarded as a bosom friend of Tanaka, 65, now under trial for accepting yen 500 million (\$2.1million) bribe money from Lockheed of the United States.

SOCIALIST LEADER TAKES BLAME FOR ELECTION LOSS

OW300407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 30 KYODO -- Four days after the Socialist Party suffered a crushing defeat in the upper house elections, Ichio Asukata hinted Thursday at stepping down as leader of the No. 1 opposition party.

Asukata told a party executive committee he accepted responsibility for the poor JSP performance in the House of Councillors elections last Sunday. "I take the defeat seriously," Asukata said. The Socialist Party lost four seats in the polls Sunday, while the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party gained three in the 252-member upper house.

"We fought a battle against the Nakasone cabinet, the worst in post-war Japan, but in the end the Liberal-Democratic Party was allowed to gain a comfortable majority," Asukata said.

Asukata did not specifically mention resignation but analysts took his speech as an indication that he has made up his mind to step down.

Asukata urged the Socialist Party leaders to overhaul the party for what he called a "fundamental reform" and called for the convening of a party congress at an early date. The congress, scheduled for December, is expected to formally appoint a successor to Asukata, if the 68-year-old leader decides to step down. Asukata, who served as mayor of Yokohama for 16 years, was appointed JSP chairman in 1977.

Decides To Resign

OW300125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0119 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 30 KYODO -- Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, has decided to resign from the post to take the responsibility for the defeat of the No. 1 opposition party in the recent upper house election, according to informed sources Thursday.

The party could not win back its four seats up for reelection in the House of Councillors. This caused strong criticisms both in the party and General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), the biggest labor organization and JSP's major supporter, the sources said.

The exact timing of Asukata's departure remains doubtful, however, as his resignation is likely to stir an intra-party power struggle. Rasashi Ishibashi, who once resigned as vice chairman of the party for health reasons, is a likely successor to Asukata.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON U.S. FARM PRODUCTS ISSUE

OW280429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 28 KYODO -- Iwazo Kaneko, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, indicated Tuesday the Japan-U.S. dispute over farm product imports might be settled before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan expected in November. "Any pending issues should be settled as a matter of international courtesy (before the planned presidential visit)," he told a press conference after coming out of a Cabinet meeting. But Kaneko repeated his past position, saying that Japan will make no major compromise in order to bring the issue to a quick settlement. "I don't see for the present any need to expand our import quotas (for farm products). My thinking remains that we'll import only when demand cannot be met by domestic farm products." Kaneko also discounted the possibility of a meeting between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Reagan or himself and his U.S. counterpart John Block being arranged to settle the ticklish issue.

NODONG SINMUN DENIES THREAT OF SOUTHWARD INVASION

SK271109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppets are again clamouring about "southward invasion in summer" to create a war atmosphere. This is aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of people at home and abroad, justifying their brutal suppression, putting down the persistent just anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of students and threatening and suppressing the democratic forces calling for democracy.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in a commentary on the balderdash of the South Korean puppet defence minister uttered at a meeting of bosses of the puppet military and economic circles that "the provocation of a large-scale guerrilla war" by the North is "expected" "around July and August when trees grow luxuriantly." The author of the commentary says:

Several years have passed since the Chon Tu-hwan group cried out that when summer comes round there would be "southward invasion" under cover of thick foliage. But the world people have never seen or heard about "southward invasion."

"Threat of southward invasion from the North" is nothing but a fiction cooked up by the U.S. imperialists to cover up their heinous purpose to keep occupying South Korea and invade the whole of Korea. It is the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan clique who heighten tension and threaten peace today on the Korean peninsula and it is also they who create the threat of aggression and danger of war. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges never let a chance pass by without clamouring about "threat of southward invasion". This is a habitual method reminding one of a thief crying others thieves and a screen for concealing their heinous belligerent scheme to invade the North.

The puppets also babbled that "threat of southward invasion," which does not exist, is "an obstacle" to "the building of an advanced country". In this they seek to shift on to others the responsibility for the ever worsening socio-political confusion and disorder, corruption and economic catastrophe. With no deceptive ruse, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan clique fool people.

IMPORT OF POLICE EQUIPMENT INTO SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK280451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the decision of the Chon Tu-hwan group to import latest-type police suppressive equipment worth 10,000 million won till the end of the next year, says this is an unpardonable criminal move to reinforce the police suppressive forces and more harshly crack down upon the people.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group described the import of murderous equipment as a step for preventing "crimes", the author of the commentary says this is a shameless trick to delude public opinion.

The act of the puppet clique in squandering a huge amount of money wrested from the people in reinforcing suppressive equipment against them sheds full light on the treacherous nature of the puppets, truculent fascist hangmen and human butchers.

This also gives the lie to the advertisement of the Chon Tu-hwan group about "democracy" and "liberation from political suppression".

In drastically beefing up the police forces and reinforcing their suppressive equipment, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to put down the ever mounting patriotic action of the people for independence, democracy and reunification and bolster up the colonial fascist rule faced with a crisis.

No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan group may try to reinforce the suppressive forces, it will be unable to prevent the resistance of the people. It is bound to meet destruction at the hands of the people.

REPORTAGE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH ACTIVITIES

Meetings in USSR

SK251759 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- Anti-war meetings were held recently at Soviet cities upon the lapse of 42 years since the fascist Germany started an armed invasion of the Soviet Union, according to a TASS report.

The workers of the Moscow plant "Krasny Proletarii" at their anti-war meeting resolutely denounced the Reagan administration for its plan to deploy in Western Europe medium-range nuclear missiles levelled at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and called upon all the people who treasure peace to redouble the efforts to curb the arms race and to bar the road of instigators of a new war.

The attendants at the anti-war meeting held in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, made a resolute protest against the awesome plan of the imperialists carrying the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

The people of the Black Sea port of Sebastopol went to Sapun Mount and held an anti-war meeting near the eternal fire of the memorial to the heroes who fell in the battles to drive the fascist German occupiers out of the sea fortress.

Anti-war meetings, marches and peace vigils were held in Volgograd, Brest, Novorossisk, Tula and other cities.

Soviet Media Coverage

SK261021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 25 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA June 25 carried a commentary titled "Defending Just Cause" on the opening of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Noting that a month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country on the basis of peaceful and democratic principles was opening in many countries on June 25, the paper says:

As is well known, the cause of the division of Korea is the U.S. forces' occupation of the southern half of Korea in 1945, the fabrication of a separatist South Korean "regime" and provocation of a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thirty years have passed since the fire ceased and an armistice agreement was signed. But the tension in this part of Asia has not been removed but been aggravated.

Not confining themselves to militarizing the Seoul "regime" still more, Washington is turning the South of the Korean peninsula further into its "stronghold" and "bridgehead for a strike." The Reagan administration does not conceal its design to deploy in South Korea new medium-range nuclear weapons, cruise missiles and neutron weapons.

It is more zealously inveigling Japan into its plan to rearm the forces of the dictatorial "regime" and taking practical measures to form a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military alliance. All these acts are directed against not only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also socialist countries and Asian peace-loving people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly raised long ago and is raising the demand for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the southern half of the country and solution of the reunification question by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without outside interference. This also accords with the interests of security in the Far East and the world.

The TASS news agency, IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA also published articles on this day.

Tokyo Chongnyon Meeting

SK251037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 (KNS-KCNA) -- A central meeting of Koreans in Japan demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist tyranny was held in Tokyo on June 24 on the occasion of June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialist. The meeting was attended by functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Tokyo and Kanto area, more than 12,000 in all. Also present were Chongnyon functionaries including the vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

Vice-Chairman Pak Chae-no spoke at the meeting. He said: 33 years ago, the U.S. imperialists unleashed a brigandish war of aggression to stifle our infant republic in its cradle and turn the whole of Korea into a colony. But they could not subdue the Korean people who rose in the heroic struggle to defend the dignity and honour of the nation under the outstanding guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and ever more unscrupulously trying to perfect a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance by inveigling even the Japanese militarist forces.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the common enemy of the world's peace-loving people, he strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons.

Speeches were also made at the meeting by Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Toshio Akiniwa, deputy general director of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Japan and Hajime Fukata, representative member of the central Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity Committee.

They strongly demanded in unison the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, exposing the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

Indignation speeches were also made by representatives of compatriots of all strata. At the end of the meeting, the attendants held a parade, shouting the slogans: "U.S. troops, get out of South Korea at once, taking along all your nuclear weapons," "Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique step down from power at once," "Let us extend active support and encouragement to the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy," and "Let us frustrate the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance!"

Cuban Statements of Support

SK241048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- The Cuban movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples recently made public a statement, which says:

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are intensifying the new war provocation manoeuvres, trying to introduce even neutron weapons into South Korea, not content with the deployment of large quantities of nuclear weapons there.

The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation and there is no reason or condition for it to remain divided artificially. We demand that the U.S. occupationist troops withdraw from South Korea along with all kinds of military equipment including nuclear weapons and the Korean armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

We hold that the Korean peninsula must be reunified independently and peacefully and the suppression of South Korean democratic figures be stopped.

The Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba said in a recent statement: The Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba denounces the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who encroach on the sovereignty of the Korean people building a most just society in a peaceful way. Their moves are an act threatening security on the Korean peninsula and violating the security of the socialist countries as a whole.

Today when the danger of war is daily increasing, the union expressed support to the Korean people in their just cause of defending the sovereignty of the country and reunifying it and believes that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea will decisively frustrate any adventurist moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

WFDY Protests to Reagan, Chon

SK230417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth recently sent telegrams of protest to U.S. President Reagan and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique of South Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In the telegram to Reagan, the bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in the name of millions of youth the world over, strongly denounced the United States' illegal occupation of South Korea, the projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and the U.S. scheme to introduce neutron weapons into South Korea.

On the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people, we strongly demand that the United States unconditionally and immediately withdraw its troops and all death-carrying weapons from South Korea, promptly stop its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and respond forthwith to the just proposal of the DPRK Government for replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement, it said.

In the telegram to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the WFDY Bureau, in the name of millions of progressive youth the world over, bitterly condemned the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's "two Koreas" plot, projected U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and military provocations against the DPRK.

It said; We strongly demand that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique immediately stop its fascist repression of patriotic students and democratic forces of South Korea in the struggle for national reunification and unconditionally release all political prisoners.

Liaison Committee Appeal

SK260955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0943 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea recently made public an appeal on month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. It says:

When a genuine people's power was established in the northern half of the republic and the longing for it grew intense in the southern half, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated repeated armed provocations and brutal suppression of the people and finally started a war of aggression against the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The purpose of the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Korea was clear.

They started the aggression war for the purpose of obliterating all consciousness of independence going against their interests in South Korea and the national unity of the South Korean people and expanding their domination over the Korean peninsula.

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song, the brilliant military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, however, the heroic Korean people and People's Army inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialists who were boastful of their "mightiness", displaying indomitable self-sacrificing spirit, and forced them to sign the document of the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Korean people were the first in history to shatter to pieces the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and inspire all the oppressed people with the firm conviction that, if the entire people turned out in the struggle as one man, they could defeat whatever formidable aggressor.

The appeal further says: The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops equipped with weapons of latest types including nuclear weapons is a constant threat to peace and security in Korea and Asia and the basic obstacle to the Korean reunification, the unanimous desire of the Korean people.

To defend peace and security in Korea is a sacred cause of the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world and of justice, social progress and independent rights of people. To this end, there is no other way but to wage a powerful joint struggle against imperialism.

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity with the Korean people the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea calls upon the committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship organisations and progressive and peaceloving forces to take a wide range of steps for supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' war moves in Korea.

HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS KIM CHONG-IL IN PRC

WA291819 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Excerpt] An official at the Japanese Public Security and Investigation Agency confirmed that Kim Chong-il, DPRK President Kim Il-song's son, had visited China and that right now he is probably still in China.

Japanese officials, who asked not to be identified, told UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL that a shortwave radio broadcast on 8 June reported that President Kim Il-song's heir apparent was just then on a visit to China and that he had conferred with Chinese officials, including the Chinese foreign minister. This information was carried in a radio broadcast in Korean from the Chao Xianzu Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province.

AGRICULTURAL ACCORD WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

SK220002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in agricultural sciences and a 1983-1984 plan for cooperation in agricultural sciences between the academies of agricultural sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic were signed recently in Sofia.

The agreement and the plan were signed on our side by Kim Won-chin, vice-president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and on the Bulgarian side by Todor Pandov, first vice-president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION HOLDS CONGRESS

Report on Opening Session

SK272301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- The Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union opened in Pyongyang on June 27.

The congress will sum up the successes made in the work of the Women's Union under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea during the period under review and discuss militant tasks of the Women's Union organizations to thoroughly implement the program of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the party. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the congress. There were on the platform silk banners presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the congress and the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

The congress was attended by delegates elected at the provincial Women's Union conferences, observers and functionaries of the party and the Women's Union.

The congratulatory group of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan headed by Comrade Pak Chong-hyon was also present.

Invited to the platform were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Ho Chong-suk conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. The congress approved the following agenda items:

1. On the summing up of the work of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.
2. On the summing up of the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.
3. On the amendment of the rules of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.
4. Election of the central leading body of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

Kim Song-ae, chairman of the Central Committee of the union, made a report on the first agenda item.

Yi Chon-sil, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the union, made a report on the second agenda item and a resolution on approving the report was adopted at the congress.

The congress elected a committee for drafting a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The congress continues.

Second-Day Session Report

SK290426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was held on June 28. The session heard a report of the Credentials Committee and adopted a decision approving it.

Debate on the first agenda item took place. The speakers stressed that all the successes achieved in the Korean women's movement during the period under review were a brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea on the women's movement and policy of building the women's organization and a fruition of his wise leadership and warm care.

They dwelt on the tasks to firmly build up the Women's Union organizations as required by the developing revolution. They stressed the need to more vigorously fight for an early realization of our party's proposal for the independent reunification of the country, deepen friendship and unity with the women of all progressive countries and strengthen solidarity with foreign women's organizations under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, upholding our party's foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace.

Pak Chong-hyon, head of the congratulatory group of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, made a congratulatory speech.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the congress. The letter said that the Women's Union members would effect a new revolutionary turn in the Women's Union work to make a positive contribution to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The congress adopted a decision on the first agenda item.

It also adopted an appeal to the South Korean women. The appeal calls upon the South Korean women to turn out in the struggle to decisively check and foil the nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy. The congress continues.

Report on Closing Session

SK300414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- The Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union closed on June 29.

The election of the central leading body of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the fourth agenda item, took place on the last day of the congress.

The Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the union were elected.

Kim Song-ae was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, Kang Chom-suk its secretary and vice-chairman, Ho Chong-suk, Wang Ok-hwan, Chong Myong-hui and O Yon-ok its vice-chairman.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegates

SK300020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song yesterday received delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and posed for a photograph with them in congratulation of the success of the congress.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Song-ae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Pak Chong-hyon, head of the congratulatory group of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan; and delegates to the congress.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE TO POLITICAL SCHOOL

SK272309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a working guidance to the political university of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 27, accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium

of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of people's armed forces; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrades Kim Yong-nam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Yi Chin-su, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of public security; and Comrades Kim Kuk-tae and Kim Si-hak, members of the WPK Central Committee and department directors.

After making a round of the specialized study rooms and laboratories of the university, Comrade Kim Chong-il highly estimated the successes made by the teaching staff and students of the university well furnished on a scientific and technical basis to closely combine theory with practice.

In company with the leading cadres, Comrade Kim Chong-il watched the training of students of the university and congratulated them who were firmly preparing themselves to be one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary soldiers through intensive combat and political training, upholding the military line of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward a series of tasks to improve the education and training of the university as required by the developing reality and bring up the students to be competent one-beats-a-hundred soldiers equipped with modern science and technology.

MINJU CHOSON EXAMINES WPK FOREIGN POLICY

SK241545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries an article titled "Independence, Friendship and Peace Is Basic Idea of Our Party's Foreign Policy," which reads in part:

The basic idea of the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government is independence, friendship and peace. This basic idea represents the far-reaching strategic plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to defend the interests of our people, strengthen international solidarity for our revolution, oppose imperialism and colonialism and accelerate the victory of the world revolution.

The basic principle maintained by our party and the government of our republic in the external activities is the idea of independence. Complete equality and mutual respect among nations can be realized only when chajusong (independence) is firmly maintained. To defend and maintain chajusong in external relations is the consistent policy of our party and the DPRK Government and the fundamental demand of the independent foreign policy.

It is another important policy maintained by our party and the DPRK Government in their external activities to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our country.

Laying down the idea of friendship, our party and the DPRK Government declare their readiness to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our country. This is a most correct stand making it possible to expand and develop friendly relations with other countries, while strictly safeguarding the principles of chajusong and equality, and the dignity and honor of the country and the nation.

The idea of friendship advocated by our party and the DPRK Government is a correct policy for increasing the forces of independence against imperialism. On the basis of the principles of chajusong and proletarian internationalism, our party and the DPRK Government are strengthening unity and developing friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries, developing state relations with the non-aligned countries and the Third World countries and strengthening unity and cooperation with them in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

To actively struggle for a durable peace and security in the world is one more important idea firmly maintained by our party and the DPRK Government in their external activities. World peace and security can be defended only through a struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The heinous enemy of peace today is U.S. imperialism. The idea of peace advocated by our party and the DPRK Government is an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., peaceful policy for checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and defending world peace by strengthening friendship and solidarity with the world peace-loving people.

The basic idea of the foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace is a most scientific and judicious foreign policy either in view of the nature of the socialist system of our country or in view of the demand of our revolution or in view of the present international situation.

FUNCTIONARIES URGED TO GET DOWN TO LOWER ECHELONS

SK300140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 28 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June editorial: "Functionaries Should Thoroughly Establish the Traits of Going Down to the Lower Units"]

[Text] For functionaries to go down to the lower units is one of the demands of principle which our party consistent put forth. Today, our party is raising the question of all the functionaries' going down to the lower echelons as being more important than ever before. By bearing in mind the party's intentions, the functionaries should thoroughly make it a rule to go down to the lower units, thus more powerfully accelerating socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party functionaries should always go down to the lower units, teach the functionaries at the lower echelons in a kindly manner and substantially help them. They should find ways for the implementation of party policies, living with the masses, and resolve all problems in compliance with the masses' demands and interests.

For functionaries to go down to the lower units and guide work on the spot are the most scientific and revolutionary work methods. Only when they go down to the lower echelons can functionaries acquaint themselves with their reality and substantially conduct guidance work, thereby dynamically organizing and mobilizing the masses to the struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's policies.

The reality is diverse and continuously changes and develops. Without clear knowledge of the concrete reality and the desires of the popular masses, it is easy to fall into subjectivism and bureaucratism. For this reason, the functionaries should not plan and operate work only in the office. Rather, they should go down to the lower units to conduct work.

The functionaries are propagandists on party policies and organizers of the work of carrying it out. Our party has set forth the most correct policies and lines in every period in each domain -- including politics, economy and culture. How thoroughly the party's policies and lines are implemented depends on how the functionaries instill the party's intentions into the masses and organize and mobilize them. If the functionaries do not go among the masses, the party's policies, however correct they may be, cannot be carried out well. Our functionaries should be energetic practitioners who conduct work in a dynamic fashion by entering the reality in which party policies are carried out. Functionaries who always go down to the lower units and work there are faithful ones who thoroughly execute party policies.

For functionaries to go down to the lower units is one of the basic demands of the great leader's work method. From the initial period during which it set forth the slogan for imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea, our party has put forth as a particularly important one the question of the functionaries' going down to the lower units as demanded by the great leader's work method and has paid deep attention to solution of this question.

By staging a struggle to learn from the feature film "The Chief Secretary of a County Party Committee", our party, in particular, saw to it that, like the hero of the film, every functionary always goes down to the lower units and thoroughly implements party policies in unity with the masses.

Thanks to the party's correct policies and guidance, our functionaries are fully displaying the traits of going down to the lower units and of living and working among the masses. However, developing reality and weighty revolutionary duties demand that the functionaries more thoroughly establish the method of going down to the lower echelons.

Our party and people are assigned a weighty task of effecting greater upsurges in socialist construction by vigorously staging the movement to create the "speed of the eighties" under the banner of the three revolutions. Under the party's guidance, we have made great strides in this struggle and have opened bright vistas for new great upsurges. Based upon this success, we should firmly establish a revolutionary atmosphere throughout the whole country, like the one in the period of the great Chollima upsurge, and continuously apply spurs to the march of the eighties. To this end, the functionaries should go down to the lower units, charge up the masses and conduct well guidance work and production command.

Whether or not they win success in the industrial fields -- including the fields of the mining and metal industries -- in the rural economy, in nature remaking work and in other sectors depends on whether or not the functionaries go down to the lower echelons and penetrate deep among the masses, upholding the party's policies.

Establishing the ethos of functionaries going down to the lower units and of their penetrating deep among the masses is a lofty struggle to consummate the *chuche* cause by adhering to and inheriting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's experience and achievements in guiding the masses.

Our revolution has trod the road of ordeals beyond imagination. However, thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has always depended upon the popular masses and has shared weal and woe with them, our revolution and construction has been able to win constant victory, breaking through grim difficulties and ordeals. We should thoroughly embody the precious experience and tradition of this revolutionary work method in the future, too.

Most important in our functionaries' implementing party policy on their going down to the lower units is regularizing and systematizing the question of going down to the lower units. For functionaries only to formally go down to the lower units or to go there, as if they were on a tour, to handle problems to be resolved immediately has nothing to do with a revolutionary work method. Only when they thoroughly regularize and systematize the question of going down to the lower units can functionaries substantially help the lower units based on their tangible grasp of the reality of lower units.

Our party has established a superior party work system and economic guidance system in which the functionaries go down to the lower units. As shown through practice, these work systems are revolutionary ones which enable functionaries to regularly and systematically go down to the lower units and to work among the masses in high spirits. The functionaries should adopt as an unbreakable iron rule the practice of going down to the lower units as required by such work systems. This is our party's intention and is the demand of the rapidly developing reality.

To regularize and systematize the practice of going down to the lower units, functionaries should, above all, regard working as required by the work method as a method for their activities to fulfill their duties as the commanding personnel of the revolution.

Our party has always led the functionaries to fight in the interests of the popular working masses and to carry out the revolutionary tasks, depending upon mobilizing them. If they do not go into the reality and are aloof from the masses, the functionaries cannot conduct any work well. Living and working with the masses should be the firm stand and ethos of the functionaries.

Today, functionaries are working in very favorable circumstances under which the dignity of the party is extraordinarily exalted among the masses and all work systems are orderly established. Therefore, our functionaries should pay deep attention to voluntarily going down to the lower units and to more energetically working and living.

With the same method which was fully displayed when they waged underground struggle and carried out land revolution and industrializations, the functionaries should work with a revolutionary work style of going down to reality and of sowing and reaping by themselves, thus strengthening the blood relationship between the party and the masses and more powerfully pushing ahead with socialist construction while depending upon the creativity of the masses.

Having hewed out the road of the protracted revolution while living with the popular working masses, even today, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is helping effect new upsurges in socialist construction, constantly giving on-the-spot guidance at plants and in villages. Our functionaries should make active efforts to follow the great leader's work method and to embody it.

It is also important for the functionaries to substantially help the lower units with the stand of taking responsibility for those units.

The functionaries go down to the lower units in order to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and party policies by helping the work of the lower units and by positively mobilizing the strength of the masses. For this reason, the functionaries should go down to the lower units with a concrete plan for deeply studying party policies and thoroughly executing them.

Not in the office but through the struggle to learn from feature films, the functionaries should go down to plants, farmlands in the villages, deadends in mine galleries, logging areas and battlesites for remaking nature, meet the workers, peasants and engineers, grasp the status of work and carry out work.

The responsible functionaries, in particular, should regularly go down to the lower units, teach in a kindly manner the functionaries of the lower units and be examples in implementing party policies by mobilizing the masses.

The hero of the feature film "The Chief Secretary of a County Party Committee" is a model party functionary who goes down to the lower units, grasps the concrete demands of the masses and satisfies their demands without fail, thereby unconditionally implementing party policies.

The functionaries should go down to the lower echelons, by following his example, living with the masses, finding ways for realizing the party's policies and actively resolving the pending problems.

With parental care, the functionaries should responsibly take care of the workers' lives, including their labor, rest and health.

The functionaries should go down to the lower units and actively conduct activities with a vigorous will for work and a fighting spirit. They should participate in lecture meetings, conduct agitation work, find unheralded heroes and support their examples. If they face difficult tasks, they should take the lead in solving them, thus providing examples.

The functionaries who work in rural areas should lead the struggle to implement the chuche farming method and the party's agricultural policy by showing practical examples, working hard with cooperative farm members.

To get along well with the masses at the lower units, the functionaries should possess a humble character. The functionaries should be the close friends of the masses and genuine revolutionary comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe with the masses, treating them in humble manner.

Along with this, the functionaries -- including party functionaries -- should arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and party policies and make efforts to possess rich scientific and technological knowledge so that they may correctly analyze the status of the lower units, may establish correct measures and confidently push ahead with work.

Important in establishing the ethos of going down to the lower units is, in particular, to grasp deeply the history of the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership is the most brilliant and glorious one, in which the leader has led the revolution and construction to victory, always living with the popular masses and organizing and mobilizing them, during the overall period from his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle until today, through the period of the arduous war and the postwar period of ordeal.

Only when we comprehensively and deeply grasp this history of leadership can we become the genuine functionaries who successfully embody the revolutionary work method. All functionaries, young functionaries in particular, who lack training and experience, should study well the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and make positive efforts to embody the examples of the work method contained in it in their practical activities.

Today, the party organizations at all levels are assigned a task of correctly organizing and leading the work of implementing the party's policy on the firm establishment of functionaries going down to the lower units. They party organizations should deeply instill in functionaries the party's policy on going down to the lower units and patiently push ahead with the work of thoroughly implementing it. In particular they should ensure all conditions so that the functionaries may go down to the lower units. By so doing, they party organizations should see to it that continuous advance in all the fields of party and economic takes place.

The duties assigned to our functionaries are very weighty and the party's expectation of them is really great. The functionaries should more powerfully accelerate the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions by firmly establishing the ethos of going down to the lower units as demanded by the party and the leader.

BRIEFS

U.S. RESIDENT KOREAN DEPARTS -- Pyongyang June 24 -- Kim Kwan-ok, a Korean resident in the United States, left here today by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. During his stay in the homeland, he visited Mangyongdae, inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the international friendship exhibition, the Grand People's Study House and other places and saw the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" and a circus show. He visited his home village and met with his family and relatives. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 24 Jun 83 SK]

PRC TRADE DELEGATION -- Pyongyang June 16 -- Comrade So Yun-Sok on June 16 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Beijing municipal federation of trade unions of China headed by its chairman, Han Kai. Present on the occasion was Kim Kuk-sam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 16 Jun 83 SK]

UNCTAD DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang June 17 -- The government delegation of our country headed by Kim Myon-rye returned home today after attending the sixth conference of the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development held in Yugoslavia. It was met at the airport by Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Jun 82 SK]

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL -- Pyongyang June 20 -- Jerzy Bauer, deputy director of the Publication and cultural and Scientific Cooperation Department of the Polish Foreign Ministry, arrived in Pyongyang on June 20 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Jun 83 SK]

TRADE GROUP HOME FROM POLAND -- Pyongyang June 17 -- The government trade delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil returned home today from its visit to Poland. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok and Polish Ambassador to our country Leon Tomaszewski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 83 SK]

DPRK-GDR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION -- Pyongyang June 20 -- A 1983-84 plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of agricultural sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang today. It was signed by Choe Hui-chun, vice-president of the DPRK Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Otto Hagemann, Vice-President of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 20 Jun 83 SK]

PRESS VIEWS REAGAN'S VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

SK290602 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] The importance of South Korea in the U.S. global strategy has been stressed at every opportunity by the government and military leaders of the United States. Needless to say, the basis of the importance lies in existing relations of cooperation and alliance between the two countries.

Today, when the Soviet military threat is increasing and North Korea's disturbing activities have become quite unscrupulous in opposition to South Korea's hosting various international events, including the IPU meeting and the Seoul Olympics in 1988, it is more urgent than ever to review the U.S. security commitment to Korea and to strengthen the Korea-U.S. cooperative system.

In view of this situation, President Reagan's visit to our country in November is believed to be well timed. Of course, the timing of the Asian tour of President Reagan, who it has been predicted will run in next year's presidential elections, is probably closely related to this election strategy.

For our part, however, we must give him our hearty welcome because his Asian tour reflects his administration's policy of attaching importance to Asia and because, in particular, his visit to Korea will surely bring such direct results as reaffirming the security cooperation between the two countries and checking North Korea's operations against South Korea.

Since his inauguration as U.S. President in 1981, Reagan has made foreign tours on many occasions. But Asia was excluded. Since the early period of his taking office, Reagan has returned the U.S. foreign policy, to one attaching importance to Asia, which had been disregarded after defeat in the Vietnam war.

He has revoked Carter's swing strategy. Instead, he has established the so-called reversed swing strategy, the content of which is to rapidly move and deploy U.S. troops stationed in Europe to Asia and the Middle East in case of an emergency in those regions. From this fact alone, we can easily see that Reagan's policy attaches importance to Asia.

Summit talks between heads of state generally have a symbolical, rather than practical significance. Matters to be solved between two countries are normally dealt with at working-level talks or minister-level talks between the two countries. Heads of state just sign the documents agreed upon at the working-level talks. We know that such a practice will be followed when Reagan visits here. Furthermore, there are no pending issues or differences in opinion between Korea and the United States that should be solved through the help of the heads of states of the two countries.

We should pay attention to the fact that the effects of "symbolism" in maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and ensuring security therein are great. In other words, considering the deployment in South Korea of tactical nuclear weapons, which are invisible, the U.S. troops which are deployed just behind the front with the mission of playing the role of a trip wire and the sense of crisis which varies in accordance with developments in Moscow or Beijing, we can realize that our present situation has many elements of "symbolism."

In terms of symbolic significance, there is no stronger warning to North Korea's wild ambition against the South than the U.S. President's visit to Seoul. There is no stronger frustration of the Soviet expansion policy than Reagan's Asian tour.

The U.S. President's visit to Korea would be welcomed by everyone any time. However, Reagan's visit to Seoul in November is of a different nature than that of Carter in June 1979. Upon taking office, Carter emphasized human rights and ordered withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. To make matters worse, the so-called Pak Tong-sun scandal occurred. The relations between the two countries had reached their worst point. For this reason, Carter's visit to Seoul was said to be a sort of mending of relations between the two countries. In fact, through Carter's visit to Seoul we were somewhat able to regain our trust in the United States as a friendly country and an ally.

Contrary to this, Reagan's policy toward Korea and Asia has been one which strengthens our trust in the United States. Therefore, President Reagan's visit to Seoul is a happy event.

From the political viewpoint, President Reagan's visit reaffirms U.S. support for the government of the Fifth Republic and of Chon Tu-hwan. It is also one which will greatly contribute toward maintaining our political stability and which will greatly help Korean democratic political development.

MINISTER YI DISCUSSES NEED FOR TIES WITH USSR, PRC

SK300147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok said yesterday the Republic of Korea will pursue what he called "Nordpolitik (northward policy)" to "normalize relations with the Soviet Union and mainland China." "Our primary diplomatic task" in the 1980's, he said, is to establish "friendly" relations with the two North Korean allies which were "directly involved in the Korean war" and which are now members of the U.N. Security Council.

Outlining the "foreign policy objectives for an advanced Korea" at the National Defense College, he said South Korea needs to maintain friendly relations with the communist superpowers to secure peace on the Korean peninsula.

Saying: "It is an obvious fact that there exist two states on the Korean peninsula" as members of the international community, he called for "a permanent peace apparatus" to ease tension on the peninsula. The Korean peninsula, he said, is one of the most volatile areas in the world where 1.4 million troops armed with up-to-date weapons are poised against each other across the truce line. He said this poses a threat to the peace of northeast Asia and the world.

Saying that the cross-recognition of South and North Korea by world powers is nothing more than a possibility proposed under the present conditions. He asserted the Nordpolitik can possibly improve inter-Korea relations.

He said it is "an abnormality in international politics" that the Republic of Korea, a nation with a 40-million population and a \$50 billion trade volume, is not admitted to the United Nations yet.

It is a stark reality that there are two states on the Korean peninsula considering that they maintain diplomatic ties simultaneously with 68 countries of the world and are affiliated together with eight U.N. organizations and 15 intergovernmental bodies, he said.

Noting that this year marks the 30th anniversary of the Korean armistice, he said Korea and the United States will continue to reinforce their security cooperation until North Korean communists stop their armament buildup and give up the policy of communizing the South.

It is very important for the American people to be aware of the strategical importance of the Korean peninsula and support joint defense efforts, he said.

Reviewing 30 years of Korean diplomacy, he said South Korea put its energy into nation-building in 1948-1960, strived for diplomatic and economic self-reliance in 1961-1970 and tried to gain a competitive edge over North Korea in the international community in 1971-1980.

In the 1980's, he said, the Republic of Korea will make friends with other countries through cooperation in trade, economy and culture and win their support for its policy on inter-Korea relations.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry source said it is unthinkable "under any circumstance" to recognize North Korea as a state. He was explaining on a remark made by Minister Yi that there exist "two states on the Korean peninsula. "He made the remarks in a limited term based on reality and there is nothing more than that," he said. As for the "permanent peace apparatus" also mentioned by the foreign minister, the source said it is not the time to elaborate on it. He said, however, that the apparatus should be based on the "inter-Korean relations" and the "Nordpolitik."

INFILTRATION STRESSED FOR NORTH'S JAPAN MISSION

SK300159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (Special) -- North Korea has ordered its special operations mission in Japan to intensify subversive activities against South Korea in August to abort the IPU Seoul meeting in October, a newspaper here reported Wednesday.

In an "urgent" order, the TONGIL (Unification) ILBO said, Kim Chong-il, son and heir-apparent of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, said all the agents of the mission should be mobilized to infiltrate into South Korea "at any sacrifice."

Kim ordered the agents to join North Korean task troops infiltrating through the armistice line in seeking to trigger social unrest in South Korea, the newspaper said.

The junior Kim directed 13 groups of the special operation mission in Japan to augment their destructive activities, while strengthening their organizations, it said. The newspaper, which is well-informed about North Korean affairs, quoted him as having directed the mission to infiltrate as many agents as possible into South Korea, whatever the cost.

NORTH'S DELGATES TO IPU WOULD BE WELCOMED

SK300703 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP) -- North Korean parliamentary delegates will be given the most conveniences in Seoul if they participate in the October general assembly of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU), South Korean National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik said Thursday.

During a meeting with U Saw Han Thein, chairman of a panel of the Burmese People's Assembly, Chae said he hopes North Korea to participate in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul and stressed that reunification of the Korean peninsula should be made in a peaceful way.

Thein said that Burma pursues diplomacy based on peace and common existence and that the Korean question should be solved peacefully without outside interference.

The Burmese chairman arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a week-long visit at Chae's invitation.

NO NOTICE FROM LESOTHO ON SUSPENSION OF TIES

SK300314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Foreign Ministry said Thursday that no notification has been made from Lesotho that it decided to sever diplomatic relations with Korea. A spokesman for the ministry was commenting on a report that the African country had made such a decision, adding Korean Ambassador to Lesotho Kang Sok-chae, concurrently accredited to Kenya, was ordered to confirm Lesotho's action.

In view of the friendly relations existing between Korea and Lesotho, the severance of diplomatic ties was sure to go against the common sense, the spokesman said.

KIM YONG-SAM LEAVES HOSPITAL, TALKS TO PRESS

OW300321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul June 30 KYODO -- Kim Yong-sam, the South Korean opposition leader who recently staged a long hunger strike, said in a statement Thursday he would continue his struggle for full democracy in South Korea. After issuing the statement, former opposition party head and presidential candidate, left the Seoul National University Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment after the hunger strike, and returned to his home.

Kim also told reporters he was told that President Chon Tu-hwan had intended to talk with him about his demands for democracy when he was released from house arrest late May. Kim said he would do anything in the interest of democracy and suggested he would agree to meet with the president. However, it is uncertain whether Kim will meet and talk with Chon since Kim is still legally under a political ban.

Kim staged a hunger strike for about three weeks starting mid May on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 1980 anti-government uprising in Kwangju. The strike caused sensations at home and abroad, but it failed to instigate any major democratic advance due to the government's tough stance.

'MAJOR SHAKEUP' LEADS TO RECALL OF DIPLOMATS

BK300754 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Burma's ambassador to Thailand U Soe Myint has been recalled to Burma, apparently as part of a major shake-up in the power hierarchy following the resignation of Brigadier Tin U, one-time heir-apparent of Burma's strongman Ne Win.

A diplomatic source this morning confirmed the recall, but said it was not clear whether U Soe Myint's recall is permanent or temporary.

He had assumed the post as ambassador to Thailand in February last year and has not yet completed his term here.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning was unable to confirm a related report that two members of Burma's Embassy in London have sought political asylum in Thailand.

The report said that military attache Lt-Col Than Lwin and his assistant, Warrant Officer Aung Tun, had also been recalled to Rangoon. On their way to Rangoon, they stopped in Thailand and asked for political asylum, according to the report.

VOPB CARRIES COMBAT NEWS ON SHAN STATE ARMY

BK251550 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Combat news: On 28 May, a small People's Army unit attacked a camp of the military government's defense force at Kabin, located north of Mong Kung. The attack killed one defense force member and wounded eight others. On 4 and 6 June, small People's Army units conducted two attacks, one each at Loi Mun Mountain in Mong Ngen and near (Winbo), located south of (Loi Ngin), wounding and killing some mercenaries. On 10 and 14 June, small People's Army units conducted ambushes at (Wanphi) and (Loi Tauk) on Mong Nawny-Lai-hka road, damaging two military vehicles.

Combat news from the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 25 May, a small SSA unit conducted an attack in (Shwekyia-in) in Nawngkhio region, killing three military government's defense force members and wounding two members of the 22d Infantry Regiment. One G-3 and more than 60 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 7 June, a small SSA unit staged an attack at (Kawpalaung) in (Pan-o) region and killed two members of the military government's mercenary 22d Infantry Regiment and wounded three others.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has agreed to the appointment of Mr Paulo da Costa Franco as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to Burma.

[Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Jun 83 p 1 BK]

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES KPRP ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK300620 Phnon Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Phnon Penh, 30 Jun (SPK) -- The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union [KPRYU] held a meeting on 28 June in Phnon Penh to greet the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP. Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, honored the meeting with his presence.

In his speech, Kang Nem, acting secretary of the Provisional Central Committee of the KPRYU, expressed his profound gratitude to the party which has led the Kampuchean people in the victorious struggle against the French colonialists, and U.S. imperialists, and in toppling the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Kieu Samphan clique -- out and out lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- thereby bringing happiness to the people and independence to the nation. Kang Nem also thanked the party for showing concern for the youth and guiding them in the defense and reconstruction of the country.

On this occasion, Heng Samrin, after recalling the history of the KPRP's founding and the process of its development, spoke on the role played by the youth in the reconstruction of the country. He advised Kampuchean youths to redouble their vigilance and be ready for combat to thwart all the enemy's maneuvers. It is the prime and immediate task of the youth, Heng Samrin specified.

The Kampuchean leader then talked about the longstanding Kampuchea-Vietnam relations of militant solidarity as well as the good deeds of Vietnam in the liberation of Kampuchea from bloody the claws of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and drew the audience's attention to the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage the PRK's rebirth.

The meeting ended with the pledge of a representative of the Kampuchean youth who vowed to do his best to achieve all the tasks entrusted by the party.

THAI UN ENVOY ON CGDK REPRESENTATIVES AT UN

BK290925 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] All three factions in the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, or CGDK, will be permanently represented at the United Nations soon, rather than just the Khmer Rouge, Thailand's envoy to the United Nations Phiraphong Kasemsi said yesterday. Mr Phiraphong said Prince Sihanouk had already submitted Prince Sisowath Sirirath, his son-in-law, to represent Sihanouk's faction. Prince Sisowath has been given the title of ambassador attached to the Democratic Kampuchean mission.

Son Sann's Khmer People's Liberation Front, or KPNLF, the third component of the year-old alliance, was due to make its choice known shortly, Mr Phiraphong said. Under the tripartite agreement signed last June 22d in Kuala Lumpur, the Khmer Rouge were entitled to retain a monopoly on CGDK diplomatic representation abroad for a 6-month transitional period. The changeover to three-party representation may burnish the image of Democratic Kampuchea, which is expected to face another Soviet-backed challenge to its credentials after the General Assembly session convenes in September. The Thai ambassador said it was too early to do a head count, but he anticipated no fewer than 90 states to reject the expected challenge to CGDK credentials, the same as last year.

Another senior ASEAN official involved in lobbying in the past said separately that he expected a net increase of two or three votes in favor of the CGDK.

VONADK SAYS MORE SRV REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

BK300300 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] On 10 May and 7 June, the Vietnamese enemy transported another 25 truckloads of its soldiers along Route 1 to Phnom Penh and then from Phnom Penh toward the battlefield in western Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese insist on sending hundreds of truckloads of soldiers to reinforce their aggressor troops to barbarously exterminate the Kampuchean people and continue to threaten neighboring countries in the region. The Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea are well aware of this dirty and cheap maneuver, and are determined to carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as prescribed by the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea.

VODK SAYS 27 VILLAGES ALONG ROUTE 6 LIBERATED

BK271029 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] On 24 June, our national army and guerrillas swept the Vietnamese enemy soldiers out of two areas along Route 6. On the first front, we swept them out of the areas from Phum Mareak and Tuol Kreul to a part of Route 6 near Phum (San Kou). We killed 13 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 21 others, and destroyed 1 12.7-mm gun, 9 AK's, AR-15's, 80 military barracks, 1 ammunition depot, 1 warehouse, and 1 silo. We also seized 22 AK's, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 80-mm mortar, 1 DK-82, 2 B-40's, 1 B-41, 24 SKS guns, 5 AR-15's, 1 RPG, 2 carbines, 1 pistol, 1 telegraph set, 1 C-25 radio set, 2 telephone sets, and a quantity of ammunition and documents. We liberated and took over a Vietnamese battalion position and liberated 19 villages -- Phum Mareak, Tuol Kreul, (Chonleah), Krapeu, (Tbeak), (Sa Dos), Svay, Thom, Prasot, Kbal Damrei, (Sneng), (Bos Lo), (Chonleah Chey), (Nitik), L'ak, Chheuteal, (Phlong), (Trapeang Trach), and Kduoch.

On the second front, we wiped the Vietnamese soldiers out of a part of Route 6 from the areas south of Phum (San Ko) and attacked a company of Vietnamese reinforcements from Kompong Thom. We killed 6 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 8 others, and seized 1 B-40, 10 B-40 rockets, 5 B-41 rockets, 5,515 AK rounds and a quantity of documents and military maps. We also liberated eight villages, namely, Phum Chong Phdau, (Neak Sen), (Preah Dol), Anlung Khpos, Chey, Prasat Andet, Kou Kang, and Krasang.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Kompong Svay District of Kompong Thom Province!

SON SANN, FRG OFFICIALS MEET, HOLD TALKS

For reportage on the arrival and meetings between West German officials and Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 27 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES HAYDEN VISIT 1-2 JULY

BK290214 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[28 June "communique" of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] In response to an invitation of the LPDR Government, His Excellency Australian Foreign Affairs Minister William Hayden will lead a delegation to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR from 1-2 July 1983.

Vietiane, 28 June 1983

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON ELECTIONS

BK290313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] On 27 June 1983, Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR; Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent separate messages of congratulations to Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang and Wu Xueqian on the occasion of their election and appointment by the Sixth NPC as president, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, premier and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC respectively.

In the messages, the Lao leaders expressed the sincere hope that the time-honored traditional relations of friendship between the two countries -- Laos and China -- will be consolidated and normalized in the common interest of the peoples of Laos and China and in the interest of peace in Asia and the world.

LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAILS KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK280334 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Greetings message dated 28 June from LPRP Central Committee to KPRP Central Committee]

[Text] To the KPRP Central Committee: Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the celebration of the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRP, the LPRP Central Committee would like to extend comradely and fraternal salutations, best wishes and special militant solidarity to you and, through you, to the party members, working class, laboring people and heroic fraternal people of Kampuchea.

During the past 32 years, the KPRP, bringing into fully play the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, has led the Kampuchean people in waging a resolute and persistent struggle to surmount various difficulties through great sacrifices, defeating the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, smashing all sabotage and aggressive schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and opening a new era of independence and freedom for the Kampuchean nation.

Over the past 4 years or more the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP, have energetically concentrated efforts on defending the gains of the revolution, consolidating national defense and public security, restoring the national economy, ensuring educational, cultural and social development and daily improving the people's material and spiritual life.

As a result, their national defense and national construction have become more solid and better. This is a great victory for the Kampuchean people.

At present, the Kampuchean people are continuing to promote and develop their achievements in the struggle to gradually defeat the schemes designed by the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen to disturb the people's tranquillity and happiness, sabotage the PRK and sow discord among the three peoples of Indochina. This struggle is aimed at defending the country and contributing to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people serve to consolidate the strength of the special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese nations and constitute an important contribution to the cause of struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The LPRP and the Lao people greatly rejoice at and highly appreciate these achievements and regard them as their own. We are very happy to learn that the traditional, time-honored special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchean and among fraternal Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are daily blossoming and that the solidarity between our three nations and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries has become closer with each passing day.

We are convinced that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the correct and resolute leadership of the KPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, will record new and greater victories in defending and building their beloved country and will advance firmly along the path of socialism.

On this glorious occasion, we hope that the special militant solidarity, great friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea will last forever.

Vientiane, 28 June 1983

[Signed] LPRP Central Committee

ARMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST EUROPE

BK291325 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A military delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPA, left the capital of Vientiane on the morning of 29 June for official visits to the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the defense ministers of these countries.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of interior and chief of the PLA General Staff; and many senior and intermediate-level officers from the National Defense Ministry, the Interior Ministry and the Air Force Command.

Also present were Comrades Dieter Doering and Lt Col (Manfred Olof), respectively GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and military attache to Laos; Comrade Todor Netsov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrades Vladimir Sobchenko and Col (Assinimov), respectively USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and military attache to Laos; Comrade Nguyen Xuan and Col (Nguyen Dinh Tran), respectively SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and military attache to Laos.

JAPAN'S ABE VISITS CAMPS ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW291328 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 29 Jun 83

[By KYODO staff correspondent Tsukasa Maekawa]

[Text] Nong Samet, Thailand June 29 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe wound up his four-day visit to Thailand Wednesday by traveling 300 kilometers to visit two Kampuchean refugee camps in the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

Abe made his first visit to a Kampuchean refugee camp after he attended an expanded ASEAN ministerial conference held in Bangkok Monday and Tuesday.

Abe was greeted by hundreds of Kampuchean children waving Japanese flags at the refugee encampment at Nong Samet, straddling the Kampuchean border.

He announced Japan's decision to donate through the World Food Program (WFP) 700,000 meals of hard biscuits for the Kampuchean and Laotian refugees, and Thai people affected by the inflow of the displaced Indochinese.

Nong Samet is one of the largest refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border with about 50,000 people living in shelters made of bamboo and thatch. They were forced to leave their homeland by the invasion of Vietnamese troops beginning at the end of 1978. There are still 200,000 to 300,000 Kampuchean people taking refuge in the border area to escape from the hostilities and to seek food.

When Abe arrived at the camp thousands of women were waiting their turn to receive rice and canned fish, offered weekly at the camp with the temperature climbing over 40 c.

He cheered up a woman holding her baby, saying "please keep it up because the time will surely come when you can return safely to your homeland."

In a speech at a gathering place near the entrance of the encampment, the foreign minister promised Japan's continued support to the people. Abe said, "I would like to reaffirm that Japan will endeavor to make further effort in the area of humanitarian aid centering on food and medical care."

The camp leader said in reply, "The only thing we want is to go back to our homeland. We do not seek anything else nor have any ambition." He asked Abe to put pressure on Vietnam for an early settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Before leaving the border area, Abe made a brief stop at the Khao I Dang refugee holding center, accommodating about 57,000 Kampuchean refugees.

The camp, located eight kilometers from the border, was opened in November 1979 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and is the largest refugee camp in Thai territory.

Abe visited JVC (Japan Volunteer Center) automobile training center, a medical center of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other facilities in the camp. He presented refugee children in both camps with notebooks and pencils.

VNA 'AUTHORIZED' REJECTION OF SHULTZ STATEMENT

OW291640 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29 -- According to the Voice of America, speaking to the press in Bangkok on June 28, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz said that Vietnam was still withholding the remains of a considerable number of American G.I.'s killed during the Vietnam war. This is a gross slander aimed at denying the responsibility of the U.S. administration and sowing disbelief among the American people in Vietnam's humanitarian policy and goodwill regarding the American missing in action.

Stemming from its humanitarian policy and goodwill, the Vietnamese Government has made every effort in the search for American M.I.A. and has informed the U.S. Administration of the results and returned whatever remains of the M.I.A. it has found. Up to now, the remains of 88 American G.I.'s and the material evidences of six others have been handed over to the U.S. side without any condition at all. On the contrary, the U.S. Administration has always shown a hostile attitude towards Vietnam, thus obstructing the efforts in the search.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject the above-mentioned slander.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN'S VISIT TO HANOI

Arrival Reported

OW291635 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29 -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived here today for an official visit. The Australian foreign minister, his wife and his party were welcomed at the government guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife; Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau; Vietnamese Ambassador to Australia Phan Nhu Sam, and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. Australian Ambassador to Vietnam J. Philip McCarthy and members of the embassy staff were present at the welcoming ceremony.

Thach Fetes Hayden

OW291643 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a banquet here tonight in honour of Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and his party.

The Vietnamese officials present on the occasion included Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Minister of Education Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh and Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

Nguyen Co Thach warmly welcomed Bill Hayden and the other distinguished Australian guests to Vietnam. He said the Labour Party government's policy of peace, friendship and cooperation towards all countries in this region irrespective of their social systems is a considerable contribution of Australia to peace in Southeast Asia. He expressed his confidence that the current Vietnam visit of Minister Bill Hayden and his wife would usher in a new stage in the relations between the two countries and greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia.

Bill Hayden reiterated Australia's support for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and freedom and expressed his desire to contribute to the development of the Australian-Vietnamese relations as well as to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, the two foreign ministers proposed a toast to the constant consolidation and fine development of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Australia.

Hayden Meets Press

OW300919 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30 -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told a press conference here this afternoon that Australia wants "a mature and balanced relationship with Vietnam, a country crucial to the future of the region in which we live."

Hayden who has been here since Wednesday for an official friendship visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, laid stress on the regional focus of Australia's policy. Australia under Labour government, he said, would do its best to contribute to regional peace, and to develop relations with all countries in the region. In this respect, he said, Australia had the advantage of being able to talk to all parties. He added that Australia "wants a good bilateral relationship with Vietnam for its own sake."

Talks on Kampuchea

BK300900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Australia has gained Vietnam's backing for any move to solve the Kampuchean problem. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] says the go-ahead was given in talks in Hanoi between Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

AAP says a major turnaround in talks came when Mr Thach said Vietnam was not concerned over whether Australia gave his country aid or not. Mr. Thach said the biggest thing from Australia would be support for what he termed Vietnam's struggle for independence.

Following the talks, Mr Hayden said no details had been discussed on the Kampuchean issue so far except for the negotiating stance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- and Vietnam. AAP says Mr Hayden is still not willing to rate his chances highly for a successful breakthrough on the issue. He said Australians would have to learn restraint and patience, and even being in Hanoi for the talks was an advance.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES CHINA'S 'HOSTILITY'

OW291844 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN points out in its 29 June editorial: Since it suffered a disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique has not yet given up its long-term scheme for invading Vietnam, annexing the three Indochinese countries, and paving the way for its southward drive.

The editorial says: The Chinese authorities have not yet changed their strategy and tactics toward Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. They are stepping up their hostile activities against Vietnam. Colluding with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, they are resorting to extremely vicious and cunning tactics to carry out various destructive activities against Vietnam and to make war preparations for annexing the three Indochinese countries.

The editorial says: Setting great store by friendship, morality, and justice, the peace-loving Vietnamese people have never been hostile to the Chinese people. They greatly cherish Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. However, as the reactionary clique among the Chinese authorities is doing great damage to Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, pursuing a criminal, perfidious policy toward Vietnam, and carrying out frenzied, hostile activities against it, the Vietnamese people once again restate their iron will to resolutely defend the independence, freedom, and socialist achievements of their fatherland.

UN ENVOY AHMAD LEAVES HANOI FOR BANGKOK

BK290956 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi, June 29 (AFP) -- Ahmad Raffiuddin, special envoy of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, left here today for Bangkok, ending a week-long visit during which he exchanged views with Vietnamese leaders on Southeast Asian peace and stability. Mr. Ahmad, an under secretary-general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, made no statement to the press. Both observers said his visit was aimed at exchanging views on "questions relating to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia." He most likely briefed Hanoi leaders on his talks in Bangkok with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), observers said.

Mr. Ahmad, who had already visited Vietnam from June 18 to 22, attended the annual meeting of ASEAN chief diplomats in the Thai capital last week.

The ASEAN ministers, in a joint statement issued at the end of their two-day annual meeting Saturday, dropped repeated calls that Vietnam seek a Cambodian solution through the U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK). Instead they called on Hanoi, "to consider the elements" in the ICK declaration, a wording apparently attempting to overcome a hurdle.

Vietnam and its Soviet ally steadfastly have rejected the ICK framework and said the United Nations could have no role in resolving regional problems as long as it recognized in any form the Khmer Rouge ousted from Phnom Penh by Vietnamese-led forces in 1979. But Vietnam, which backs the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh government, endorses the "good offices" of the U.N. secretary general.

Mr. Ahmad, who earlier during his Southeast Asian peace shuttle stopped in Jakarta and Manila, is due to visit China from tomorrow until July 2 before returning to U.N. Headquarters in New York.

NHAN CAN CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST GAINS

BK291440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 29 June editorial: "Resolutely Protect National Independence and Socialist Gains"]

[Text] The fifth party congress resolution observed: Although our country is at peace, we have to face a multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists while preparing to cope with a large-scale war that might be waged by the enemy.

Our people's struggle against the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists falls in with the struggle between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary struggle that is very complex and taking place very fiercely throughout the world. Following their dramatic defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have engaged in a strenuous arms race, placing mankind before the risk of being exterminated by nuclear weapons and causing tension in many areas all over the world.

They have frantically conducted a crusade against the three revolutionary currents, mainly against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

The Chinese expansionists, who have incurred successive and shameful defeats in their subversive plots against our country with their Great Han ideology, have resented Vietnam all the more bitterly. They are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and striving to prepare new adventures against our people.

The party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution clearly specified: Since their defeat in the war of aggression against our country, the Chinese expansionists have not relinquished their long-range plot to weaken and then annex the three Indochinese countries in order to pave the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia. China has not changed its strategy and military stratagem against the three Indochinese countries, especially against Vietnam. It has become even more hostile toward us.

In collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of all hues, the Chinese reactionaries are intensively conducting a multifaceted war on sabotage against our country, using extremely cruel and crafty tricks. At the same time, they continue to prepare a war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries.

All our party members, soldiers, and people should thoroughly learn the party Central Committee plenum resolution in order to be fully aware of the country's situation and the reactionary nature and insidious plots of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. In this way we can forge our hatred against them, sharpen our revolutionary vigilance, and resolutely defeat their multifaceted war of sabotage or any war waged by them under all circumstances and on all scales.

In order to smash all their tricks and acts of subversion, we must remain highly vigilant and very alert, firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, promote the laboring people's collective mastery, intensify and tighten socioeconomic management, accelerate production vigorously, and strengthen our country's economic power.

In their multifaceted war of sabotage against our people, the enemies have increasingly intensified their economic sabotage against us in a subtle and cruel manner in order to impede our people's socialist transformation and construction and make our people's livelihood more difficult. In this connection, they have stirred up dissatisfaction, pessimism and political opposition among the masses.

Relying on their henchmen who are still sheltered in our country, they have sabotaged our production and storage facilities and have capitalized on the loopholes in our socioeconomic management to organize smuggling, speculation and hoarding; steal state assets; undermine our currency; compete in purchases to increase prices; and disrupt the market. They have bought our cadres and personnel and conducted psychological warfare by spreading false rumors. Our struggle against the enemies is closely connected with the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths.

Defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage to firmly maintain political security and assure social order and security now constitutes an important requirement that is aimed at fulfilling well the two strategic duties of national construction and defense.

Let our entire party, armed forces, and people develop our ancestors' tradition of heroism in defending our country and our nation's revolutionary tradition; cherish the willpower of "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," which was initiated by our esteemed President Ho Chi Minh; steadily foster the love for the nation and socialism; and strengthen the spirit of international socialism and the spirit of fulfilling all duties, overcoming all difficulties, and defeating all enemies.

Our people always value peace, affection and justice. We feel no resentment toward the Chinese people. We respect the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. However, in face of the criminal acts and the frantic hostility of the Chinese reactionaries in the Beijing leadership who have undermined the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, we strongly affirm our ironlike impetus to defend our independence, freedom, and socialist gains.

We have relentlessly strengthened our all-people national defense and the people's warfare battle plan and strived to enhance the ability and quality of combat readiness and combat skill of the armed forces. We must specifically strengthen the political and ideological tasks; abide by discipline; improve education and the revolutionary characteristic and ethics of the armed forces; establish a fine relationship between officers and combatants and between soldiers and the people; satisfactorily carry out the rear service tasks; and take care of the material and spiritual lives of our esteemed combatants who spend their time, day and night, to defend our fatherland. We must closely combine the economic development task with the national defense task, satisfactorily build district fortresses, and improve in all tasks at district and grass roots establishments along the border areas.

In enhancing the fighting ability of our armed forces, we must steadily build and foster our people's armed forces and the all-people national defense on a nationwide scale in order to cope with any circumstances. Firmly defending the fatherland is the obligation of the entire party, the armed forces, and people. Party committee and administration echelons are duty bound to thoroughly grasp the resolution of the Fourth CPV Central Committee Plenum; correctly implement the party's military and economic line; strengthen dictatorship of the proletariat in all aspects; motivate the mass movement to exercise their right to collective mastery, especially at grass roots establishments; and improve supervision in national defense and maintenance of national security.

The Chinese reactionaries are fierce, cruel, and perfidious, but they are upholding an unjust cause and have many weaknesses. The heroic Vietnamese people are led by an experienced militant Communist Party and provided with the valiant armed forces. They have the invincible strength of socialist collective mastery, the special militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, the comprehensive cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and the wholehearted support of progressive mankind. With such a combined strength, they are sure to win in their sacred and glorious cause of firmly defending their socialist fatherland and socialist gains.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 27-28 JUNE ACTIVITIES NOTED

BK281535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The deputies attending the fifth session of the Seventh National Assembly on 27-28 June discusses in groups the drafting of the law on organizing the people's councils and people's committees, the drafting of the general section of the penal code, the report of the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, and the report of the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control. They also heard Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs, report on the activities concerning our state's foreign affairs in the recent past.

On 29 June, the National Assembly will continue to work at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, where it will hear statements to be delivered by certain deputies.

Issues Communiqué No 2

OW291353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Communiqué No 2 of Fifth Session of Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] on 27 June, the National Assembly heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, representing the Council of Ministers, report on our state's foreign relations.

Following group sessions of the National Assembly deputies, on 29 June the National Assembly held a plenary session under the chairmanship of National Assembly Vice Chairman Huynh Cuong to hear speeches by the following deputies: Le Van Hoan, from Binh Tri Thien Province; Ly Chanh Trung, from Ho Chi Minh City; Nguyen Van Tien, from Ben Tre Province; Phung Van Tuu, from Vinh Phu Province; Nguyen Thi Xiem, from Ha Bac Province; Mai Van Dan, from Thanh Hoa Province; Nguyen Thi Binh, from Minh Hai Province; Pham Phu, from Nghe Tinh Province; Nguyen Ha Phan, from Hau Giang Province; Dinh Quang Nghi, from Thai Binh Province; and Pham Hoanh, from Quang Ninh Province.

NHAN DAN ON TAXATION, MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK280644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 28 June editorial: "Combine Industrial and Trade Taxation Closely With Market Management"]

[Text] The regulations amending some articles on industrial and trade taxes are being implemented vigorously and scoring some good initial results in many localities. In some provinces and cities, leadership has been concentrated on uniformly mobilizing the proletarian dictatorship forces to change the situation and help collect taxes and manage the market, goods, and currency.

However, in some other localities, the specialized sectors are still, unconditionally and wholly, assigned the task of collecting industrial and trade taxes separately from their other duties aimed at managing and transforming the market. As a result, not only are taxes lost but also the market and prices situation continues to worsen. This is a shortcoming to be overcome promptly so as to develop the effectiveness of the regulations and the role of the taxation instrument to the utmost.

The regulations on industrial and trade taxes have been promulgated simultaneously with the regulations on punishments for speculation, smuggling, forgery, and illicit business and with the Council of Ministers resolution on intensifying socialist trade and market management.

The uniform implementation of these regulations and the resolution are aimed, firstly, at intensively mobilizing and regulating the income of traders, especially those with high and very high incomes; secondly, at implementing the system of state inventory and control over trade and industrial business operations in order to restore order in the market, oppose speculation, smuggling, forgery, illicit businesses, and increase in prices and to stabilize the market; and, thirdly, at accelerating the socialist transformation of private industrialists and traders, encouraging them to join those production sectors and jobs necessary to the welfare of the people and nation, and restricting the trade and food catering sectors.

The important point is that all echelons must realize adequately the uniformity of these regulations and the resolution as well as their uniform application in closely coordinating all the proletarian dictatorship forces ranging from those forces in charge of taxation, trade, price control and banking, and the economic police to the administration of districts, precincts, wards, and subwards.

All of these forces are under the unified and centralized leadership of the party committee echelons. They should not be assigned wholly and unconditionally to the administration at various levels nor to the various specialized sectors.

The ideological task is to make everyone -- especially cadres and party members -- well aware of the policies and to secure the laboring people's sympathy in order to create a mass movement to support actively the implementation of taxation and market management policies, to struggle against all forms of speculation, smuggling, and tax evasion, and to promptly smash all the counterpropaganda and distorting maneuvers of the enemy and bad elements.

The main targets of the industrial and trade tax policy as well as of the inventory and control work consist of large-and medium-sized private business households. It is necessary to tightly control these households for taxation purposes in accordance with the law, and to promptly adjust their business incomes and the tax rates on a monthly basis to reflect their actual business activities. It is compulsory for all business households to scrupulously observe the business registration law, maintain business records, post prices, sell goods at the prices posted, open financial accounts at the bank, and fully follow all the procedures set by the state.

While closely combining the collection of industrial and trade taxes with market management, we must pay the utmost attention to strengthening the socialist trade forces so as to enable state-run and collective trade establishments to quickly replace private individuals in dealing in essential commodities, control wholesale, influence retail and services, and control and stabilize the market. As an immediate step, the socialist trade sector must try by all means to ensure better distribution of rationed essential commodities to the eligible recipients.

The task of the revenue sector consists not only of assessing and collecting taxes as warranted by its professional standards, but also of enforcing the state's regular, continuous, and close supervision and control over all trading business activities in order to contribute to the success of socialism in the struggle between the two roads. The industrial and trade tax system must be made firm, strong, and clean so that it will be fully capable of fulfilling this task. The contingent of tax workers -- from leading cadres to tax collectors -- must consist of selected persons possessing both qualifications and such virtues as honesty, diligence, and patience, who love their profession and respect the masses. It is necessary to remove from this contingent corrupt elements who are susceptible to bribery, are weak-minded, or are affected with right-leaning tendencies.

The implementation of the regulation on industrial and trade taxes, coupled with the intensification of market management and transformation, is part of the class struggle, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and the struggle between us and the enemy. It is a protracted, difficult, and fierce struggle that cannot be completed in one try. In implementing the resolutions of the third and fourth plenums of the party Central Committee, all party committee echelons must provide concentrated, regular, and continuous guidance over this struggle in order to bring about the greatest results, restore socialist order on the market, and contribute to boosting production and serving the people's life satisfactorily.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS HAIPHONG FOOD PROGRAM

OW292240 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 29 Jun 83

[By VNA correspondent]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- The "1983-1985 food strategy" has been the central topic of the mass media in the port city of Haiphong over the past few weeks. The agricultural service and the population as a whole are aiming at the target of 90,000 tonnes of food in paddy equivalent in 1985.

"To successfully solve the food problem for 340,000 in the inner city and 800,000 others is the key for us to build Haiphong into an important industrial-agricultural city in the late eighties," said Nguyen Dan, the city mayor. "In the past few years," he continued, "We have recorded notable achievements in food production. Thus year, we decide to receive only 35,000-40,000 tonnes of food as state subsidies compared with 150,000-160,000 tonnes we got in 1976. In addition, we will produce more meats, eggs, vegetables and industrial plants for export."

The Battle for Higher Rice Yield

Our car rolled with great precaution along the asphalted road leading to the chief town of Vinh Bao, a leading suburban district of the (?town) in terms of rice yield. Farmers were reaping the last summer rice fields. It is a long habit of theirs to spread the straw and even unthreshed rice here and there on the road. The topic of the talk at a dinner given us by the district chairman, Nguyen Van Dong, focussed on the 424 rice strain, one of the three rice species chosen from among more than 250 varieties after exhaustive experimentation in northern Vietnam.

The 424 strain has been planted in most of the district's summer crop fields in replacement of the local varieties which have degenerated. It gives high yields, resists cold well and is pest-tolerant. Other rice species have also been chosen to replace local varieties in this autumn crop.

Before us was a typical sight of the new countryside of an agricultural country advancing to large-scale socialist production. surrounding checkered rice fields were straight irrigation canals in which mirrored straight rows of (?coconut) and eucalyptus trees. Plans have been completed for widening the canals and building a new pumping station with a capacity of 4,000-6,000 cubic metres an hour to make Vinh Bao immune to drought and flood at any level. At a recent conference in the Red River delta province of Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Bao was one of the 27 districts in the country to be made into high-yield rice areas with a minimum yield of eight tonnes per hectare a year. Last year, it achieved 6.6 tonnes, and this year, "seven tonnes per hectare is within reach," affirmed Nguyen Van Dong.

Improving the Management of Cooperatives

The battle to increase rice yield is inseparable from the one to improve the managerial mechanism in agriculture, for this is a fundamental condition at present to further raise rice yield. Vinh Bao is drawing public interest throughout the country for its innovations in applying the contractual quota system to each production group or individual co-op member. The question being posed is: how to leave the fields in the care of the peasants so that for their own benefits they would better tend their crops, while at the same time ensuring the co-op's cultivation program according to a given crop structure and creating favourable conditions for the peasants to expeditiously fulfill their obligations of food procurement to the state?

Part of the solution has been found at Tam Da and Vinh Phong cooperatives in Vinh Bao District. The two co-ops are paying their members by "value-units," not by work-points as is the case in most cooperatives in the country at present. This means that, instead of work-points, the co-op members are paid an amount of paddy and money according to each category of work. We are explained that this has encouraged the co-op members to pay more attention to the efficiency of their work and limited casualness in the implementation of the common plan resulting from the tendency to look for works with high points.

The two co-ops also attach great importance to closely supervising the work of their specialised teams in order to ensure strict observance of the common time-table by all production teams, and at times by the whole district, such as in land cultivation and seed processing, transplanting, irrigation, pest prevention and combat.

Most important is the production and selection of seeds, because this is the fundamental condition to ensure timely cultivation and high rice yield.

Nguyen Van Dong told us that the experiences of these two co-ops were being analysed and complemented before they could be widely popularised. The significant thing, he said, is that they would help to gradually apply the system of techno-economic norms in industry to agricultural production and to allay the fears of a section of the cadres that leaving the fields in the care of the farmers would loosen and weaken the socialist production relations in the countryside.

Harnessing Adverse Influence of the Sea

Haiphong's efforts in solving the food problem also include the building of coastal dykes and irrigation and drainage systems to expand crop land.

Haiphong has 13,800 hectares of cultivable land but up to now only 2,200 hectares have been put under crops, mostly rice. In the city's vicinity, some new settlements have come up and a land-reclamation state farm is being built by the side of Highway No. 14 linking Haiphong and the famous seaside resort of Do Son. Many former swamps and marshes now can be reached by lorries for continued digging of drainage canals. To encourage those families which leave their old places to build new settlements, the local administration has supplied them with food, money and necessary means so that they can quickly stabilize their life. They are also exempted from agricultural tax for the first five years.

At the homes we visited, there had been many new brick houses built by the settlers with bricks and tiles baked by themselves. Life is anything but easy, but they said they had more paddy in their stocks than in their former places. Most of them raised pigs and poultry and a few reared fish and planted vegetables and fruit trees around their new homes. In 1982, Haiphong's new economic zones produced more than 7,000 tonnes of paddy, 200 tonnes of fish, 800 tonnes of rush and 30 tonnes of pork, beef or poultry.

Restoration and Development of Fishery

Haiphong with 150 kilometres of coast-line is an important fishing area of northern Vietnam, second only to Quang Ninh Province. It used to produce around 20,000 tonnes of fish a year. But the "Nanqiao" campaign (alleged persecution of Chinese residents) launched by Beijing in 1978 faced the fisheries in Haiphong with great difficulties.

The massive departure for China of fishermen of the Hoa ethnic minority with long-standing experiences who took along most of their fishing means, together with the inexperience in management brought fish output down dramatically to a mere 6,000 tonnes in 1982. Haiphong quickly set about restoring and consolidating its 18 fishing cooperatives, encouraged the traditional methods of fishing, combining boats and small trawlers which suit the local conditions.

Many co-ops have overfulfilled their quotas and improved the living standard of their members. In Nam Hai Co-op which we visited, the contractual quota payment system had been widely acclaimed because it had made the fishermen more wary of each casting of their nets and more responsible in the maintenance of the fishing gear. Not a few had contributed their money to expanding production.

As of now, the fishing co-ops in Haiphong have fulfilled half of their annual plan of 9,000 tonnes, including 140 tonnes of shrimp for export. As in agriculture, the fisheries in Haiphong are perfecting the new managerial system and procuring more equipment with a view to achieving 20,000 tonnes of fish in 1985.

Building an Industrial-Agricultural City

The realization of Haiphong's "food strategy" cannot be thought of without industry's assistance. Mayor Nguyen Dan said: "We must have more pumps, insecticide, fertilizer, and cement for the peasants. An important thing is to get sufficient electricity. We are meeting with difficulties in this respect." He added that the increase of the means of transport and expansion of water and land transport are also major questions in the food strategy. And not for agriculture alone. Haiphong is in fact developing its tourist industry of which the national garden on Cat Ba Island will be an important centre.

TENTH MONTH RICE SEEDLINGS PROBLEMS REPORTED

BK251305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] While harvesting the 5th-month spring rice quickly and completely, the agricultural cooperatives in northern provinces and cities have reorganized their work force properly in order to plow ricefields and sow the 10-month rice seedlings. They have thus far sown 61,920 hectares of 10th-month rice seedlings or 46 percent of the plan norm, 4,000 hectares less than the same period last year.

Due to prolonged sunny and hot weather, little and sporadic rainfall over the past few days still has not provided enough water for the plowing of seedling beds and for some of the already sown seedling beds. Seedlings in some localities have been withered by the westerly wind and hot weather.

The Ministry of Agriculture has reminded localities of the need to continue sowing seedlings on schedule in order to have sufficient seedlings for transplanting beyond the area plan norm for the 10th-month rice. Cooperatives should continue to fight drought for rice seedlings but should not apply nitrogenous fertilizer nor keep water constantly in ricefields making seedlings grow too quickly while ricefields have not been plowed for transplanting.

In those localities where seedlings have been sown too early, some technical measures should be taken to prevent them from growing too quickly when ricefields have not been available for transplanting. Potash fertilizer and ash should be applied to keep humidity for seedlings.

Utmost attention should be paid to sowing the right varieties of rice seedlings and especially to the transplanting of early 10th-month rice so as to have the conditions for expanding the winter crop area. Seedlings should be attentively protected against insects so as to secure sufficient properly grown seedlings for transplanting by late June and early July.

A sufficient quantity of reserve seeds should also be kept in all localities. Those localities with insufficient amounts of seeds may use the short-term rice strain recently harvested during the 5th-month spring season for direct sowing or sowing on hard ground in early July.

BRIEFS

DAC LAC PUBLIC SECURITY -- The Dac Lac Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee have further strengthened their leadership over the local public security and armed forces, and mass organizations in implementing many measures aimed at satisfactorily performing their task of defending national security. A total of 106 village and city ward public security committees have been consolidated, and the quality of their activities has been upgraded. The public security network has been consolidated throughout the province. As a result, many miscreants' sabotage schemes have been detected and handled in time. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jun 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAFRETILIN SEEKS HELP FOR TIMOR PEACE SETTLEMENT

BK300320 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The Fretilin guerrilla movement has asked Australia and Portugal to help it achieve a peace settlement with the Indonesian authorities in East Timor. At a news conference in the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, a spokesman for Fretilin, Mr Abilio Araujo, said nearly 8 years of constant war in East Timor had caused many thousands of lives. Mr. Araujo said a cease-fire agreement had been signed with the Indonesian Government at a guerrilla base camp in East Timor on 23 March. The agreement has not been confirmed by Indonesia although its foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, has said talks had been taking place in the former Portuguese colony to achieve a permanent end to the fighting.

Leaders To Get Visas

BK291541 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Canberra, June 29 (AFP) -- The Australian Government today announced that visas would be issued to two representatives of the East Timor Fretilin Independence Movement. Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Stewart West said that visas would be issued immediately to Fretilin members Abilio Araujo and Roque Rodrigues to visit Australia between July 5 and August 7. "They will be coming as private persons without any special entry conditions being imposed," Mr. West said.

The former Portuguese colony of East Timor was incorporated into Indonesia in 1976, eight months after Indonesian troops moved into the civil-war torn territory in December 1975. Although clashes between Fretilin guerrillas and the troops have virtually ended in the past two years, some 100 armed Fretilin men, according to Indonesian military sources, or 2,000 including family members, according to Timorese sources, are still hiding in the East Timor mountains.

Mr. West had earlier granted visas to the two Fretilin representatives for them to enter Australia from May 22. But the cabinet deferred the visas until after Prime Minister Bob Hawke had returned from his overseas trip, during which he met President Suharto of Indonesia.

HAYDEN APOLOGIZES FOR REMARKS ON FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

BK271419 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 27 (AFP) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden today bitterly condemned what he thought had been a new French test blast in the south Pacific -- and then sheepishly apologised when he realised there had been none. "I've got a second big story for you," he told reporters less than three hours after speaking of a strong and immediate protest he said he would send to Paris. "There was no explosion," he said, holding a finger to his lips in a gesture of boyish embarrassment. He said the misunderstanding stemmed from a garbled message received by telephone this morning from Canberra and that an "inquisition" was now being carried out at the Foreign Ministry.

"It's one of those embarrassing snafus that crop up from time to time," he said. "I'm the minister, I made the statement, I take full responsibility for it." "I apologise, and I do it profusely," he added.

MOKHTAR ON FRETILIN CEASE-FIRE ACCORD, PRC VISIT

BK300913 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0731 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 30 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has stated that news about negotiations on cease-fire with Fretilin in East Timor is not based on correct information. He told newsmen at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport here Wednesday after noon that the source of the news was Martinho da Costa Lopes, former Catholic Church leader, who said his report was according to what he had heard or rumours.

The fact is that the East Timor governor, Mario Carrasclao, has called on the rest of Fretilin members who still live in isolated areas to return to the fold of the Indonesian Government, Mokhtar explained. The Indonesian Government, according to the minister, has since December 1977 given amnesty to Fretilin rebels who have surrendered themselves to the Indonesian authority. This means that there is no problem with those returning to the fold of the Indonesian Government. So, there is no negotiations nor talks on cease-fire with Fretilin.

The call has been made by the East Timor Government to keep peaceful situation and maintain security in the province, Mokhtar confirmed.

On the occasion, Mokhtar also denied a report saying that he would visit the People's Republic of China. He said that the news arose from a question made by newsmen in Bangkok about the possibility of his visit to Beijing for a consultation with PRC leaders concerning the Cambodia issue, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

In response to the question, Mokhtar stated that a special permit was required to visit Beijing, as Indonesia had no diplomatic relations with PRC. "So I didn't say that I would go to Beijing", he said. Mokhtar also stated in Bangkok that he could ask the Thai foreign minister to contact China leaders if a consultation with China was needed. But he wondered, as this statement was not contained in the newspaper's report. A news item in THE NATION REVIEW, which was quoted by AFP Monday said Minister Mokhtar might visit PRC in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, if President Suharto approved.

SIHANOUK HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE

BK291253 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, and his wife, Princess Monique, and their party this evening left Jakarta for Paris, ending a 5-day visit to Indonesia. On arrival at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta from Bali later today, Prince Sihanouk was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who arrived from Bangkok moments earlier. At a press conference at the airport Prince Sihanouk told newsmen about his impression of Bali island.

[Begin recording] After Jakarta I had the honor to go to Bali. I spent a few days there. May I say how much I was impressed by the tremendous progress Bali and also Indonesia as a whole have made in every field of your national construction under the wise and dynamic leadership of His Excellency President Suharto. [end recording]

Earlier, Prince Sihanouk conveyed his appreciation and thanks to President Suharto, the Indonesian Government and people for the humanitarian aid in the form of medicines for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

Speaking about his talks with President Suharto in Jakarta, he said both sides have a similar view on the Kampuchean problem. Answering questions posed by newsmen on differences within his coalition government, Prince Sihanouk said that, although he does not like the Khmer Rouge under the Khieu Samphan leadership, the differences are not important. He said the most important thing is that all the parties in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are Kampucheans. In this connection, Prince Sihanouk warned of the danger of Vietnam, which he said not only occupies Kampuchea but also exploits Kampuchea's natural resources. Prince Sihanouk said that there are not only 200,000 Vietnamese troops, but there are also around 300,000 Vietnamese of various professions in Kampuchea.

During their 3-day visit to Bali, Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique were accompanied by State Minister for Demography and Environment Emil Salim and his wife. The Radio Republic of Indonesia Denpasar station reported later today that Prince Sihanouk and his party were seen off by Bali Governor Ida Bagus Mantra and high-ranking provincial officials when they left for Jakarta this afternoon.

Further Report

BK291413 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 29 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's anti-Hanoi coalition government, said here today that the time was "not yet ripe" for new proposals to settle the Cambodian conflict. Speaking at a press conference during a one-hour stop over from Bali on his way to Paris, the prince commented on his recent proposal to broaden his tripartite coalition to include the rival Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here last Saturday for a five-day visit, said his two coalition partners, nationalist Son Sann and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan did not want him "to speak anymore about reconciliation with Heng Samrin."

"Many countries supporting us want me to abide by the resolution of the United Nations," he added. U.N. resolutions call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, following by U.N.-monitored free elections.

The prince, who recently threatened to resign as coalition chief because of disagreement with the Khmer Rouge but later withdrew the threat, said: "So I have no choice... I have to resign or stay. And I prefer to stay, to put pressure upon the Vietnamese. If I resign, the Vietnamese will laugh," he added. He said however that he had discussed new proposals with President Suharto during their 90-minute meeting last Monday, but would not elaborate. He stressed that he was "very encouraged" by the fact that he and President Suharto "shared the same views" on Cambodia and thanked Jakarta for its humanitarian aid to his coalition. The prince also told the press that he was "not going back to Beijing," but would travel to Africa from France, then go to the United Nations in New York, before returning to France.

Mr. Sihanouk also said the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Indonesia is a member, was the most important factor in the search for a Cambodian settlement. "Thanks to ASEAN, China has now a better approach to the Cambodian problem than before", he noted. He also said that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang had recently told him in Beijing that China favored a neutral and non-aligned Cambodia with Prince Sihanouk as head of state.

On Sino-Indonesian relations, the prince said Chinese leaders had told him a few months ago that Beijing was "ready to re-establish diplomatic and very friendly relations with Indonesia at any time."

MALAYSIAGHAZALI RETURNS, COMMENTS ON HAYDEN'S SRV VISIT

BK291441 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] ASEAN hopes the Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, will convey its stand on the Kampuchean issue to Vietnamese leaders during his current visit to Hanoi. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says Mr Hayden left Bangkok for Hanoi this morning with a lot of ideas and ASEAN's stand on the issue. He was speaking to newsmen on his return to Kuala Lumpur from the 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting in the Thai capital. Tan Sri Ghazali says ASEAN will like Hanoi to clarify what it meant by neutral Kampuchea, independent Kampuchea, and other terms it had used for the Vietnamese occupied country. He says Mr Hayden will inform ASEAN on his finding when he met the Thai foreign minister, Tan Sri Sitthi Sawetsila, in Bangkok on his return. Tan Sri Ghazali adds that Mr Hayden had told ASEAN at the dialogue session in Bangkok that Australia might decide against resuming aid to Hanoi if the latter did not respond to the UN resolutions on Kampuchea.

SINGAPORESIHANOUK STOPS OVER, HAILS ASEAN COMMUNIQUE

BK291535 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Singapore, June 29 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's tripartite coalition government, today hailed last week's Bangkok communique issued by foreign ministers of non-communist Southeast Asia as "flexible, realistic and sophisticated." Speaking during a brief stopover on his way from Jakarta to Paris, he said the communique issued last Saturday by Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers at the end of their annual meeting opened the "door for a possible solution of the Cambodian problem." Making it clear that he was speaking in a personal capacity and not as president of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition, the prince felt, however, that Vietnam might not appreciate ASEAN's gesture. He said he had not had time consult his two coalition partners.

"They (the Vietnamese) are very arrogant, very tough. But if we are flexible, and if they reject our democratic moves, then the blame will be on our enemies -- Vietnam and the Heng Samrin (Phnom Penh) regime," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Prince Sihanouk said that although Vietnamese leaders were "arrogant and only understood the language of force," a diplomatic solution had to be found in Cambodia and he suggested that France, Sweden and Austria as possible intermediaries. But he said the three partners in the coalition -- his own Moulinaka, the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Nationalist leader Son Sann -- should keep up the fight against Vietnamese troops in Cambodia to apply pressure on Hanoi to open peace talks.

He rejected Hanoi's condition of an end to the "Chinese threat" for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia saying China posed no threat to Vietnam. "China has still to liberate Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan before thinking of Vietnam. I know the Vietnamese; they are expansionists but the Chinese are not," he said in a highly emotional tone.

Before leaving Jakarta, the prince told a press conference that his two coalition partners did not want him to speak any more about reconciliation with the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

ROMULO HAILS ASEAN MEETING ACHIEVEMENTS

HK300418 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo says the recent ASEAN ministerial conference in Bangkok will certainly be considered as a landmark in the 16-year history of our regional organization. Romulo arrived yesterday from Bangkok. In an arrival statement, he said the ASEAN signed two important accords. The first was with Japan, covering the establishment of a Japan-ASEAN cooperation promotion program. The second was the declaration of principles to strengthen collaboration among ASEAN youth.

The foreign minister said, one gratifying note about the meeting is the possible bridging of economic and trade gaps between developing and industrialized nations.

[Begin Romulo recording] Our EEC and European Community dialogue partners have determined to open their investment opportunities, in order that the intentions in the Williamsburg summit will be given practical application. [end recording]

On the Kampuchean problem, Romulo said there is a growing consensus to have the Vietnamese troops pull out of the area to get the issue finally settled.

[Begin Romulo recording] Then of course, on the Kampuchean question, the ASEAN is adamant in its stand that nothing short of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will be accepted by us. And in this regard, our European partners are also with us and have shown their determination to support ASEAN in this stand. [end recording]

U.S. BASE LABOR AGREEMENT REVIEW IN PROSPECT

HK280013 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jun 83 pp 1, 16

[By Jerry J. Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City, June 26 -- The Philippines and the United States Government will start next month a review of the base labor agreement (BLA) to resolve vital issues affecting some 30,000 Filipino civilian employees in U.S. military facilities in the country.

Sources at the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) in central Luzon said the review will focus on the pay scale, work condition, and security of job tenure of Filipinos employed in Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City and Clark Air Base here and its satellite bases.

The review will be conducted by a committee composed of MOLE officials, American bases authorities, and officers of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association (FCEA) in Subic and Clark, sources said. The review of the BLA, which was signed in 1968, was included in the amended RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement which provides for a biennial review of the BLA from the signing of the military pact on June 1.

The MOLE's institute of labor and manpower studies (ILMS) had earlier reported that the principle of "equal pay for equal work" has been totally ignored in the American bases, at the expense of the Filipino workers. In its study, the ILMS reported that Filipino employees have been complaining of the great disparity between the wages of a Filipino and an American employee holding the same job items. The ILMS study said that in most cases, the American is being paid at least five times higher than his Filipino counterpart for the same job.

The study cited some of the discrepancies in the pay scale as follows:

1. A Filipino messenger receives P7.42 per hour while his American counterpart gets \$4.33 an hour.
2. A Filipino supervisory teller receives P9.36 an hour while an American supervisory teller, \$4.92 per hour.
3. A Filipino ID checker is paid P4.30, his American counterpart, \$3.50 an hour.
4. A Filipino liquor store manager receives P12 per hour, his American counterpart, \$3.85 an hour.
5. A Filipino mailman is paid P4 an hour while the American mailman, \$5 an hour.

Sources said that in some instances, Filipino workers have also been victims of unfair labor practices by their American superiors in the bases. Employees are reportedly terminated or are not paid without due process of law. Some of the Filipino employees were also "maltreated" or even called "slaves or thieves" by their American employers for slight errors they committed while performing their duties, sources said.

Many of them, however, said these problems confronting them for many years now will be properly discussed and subsequently given solutions in the forthcoming review of the 1968 labor agreement.

MARCOS APPOINTS FIVE MILITARY FLAG OFFICERS

HK281302 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Jun 83 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] President Marcos has appointed five more flag officers of the armed forces, Defense Ministry sources said yesterday. The promotion of the five brought to 90 the total number of generals in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines].

Those promoted were: Brig. Gen. Felistiano Suarez, commanding general of the army 52nd Engineering Brigade based in Bukidnon; Brig. Gen. Cesar F. Tapia, commanding general, 2nd Army Brigade, Second Infantry Division, assigned in north Cotabato; Brig. Gen. Ferdinand Donesa, commanding general of the 35th Airlift Division, Philippine Air Force; Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman, PC [Philippine Constabulary], of regional Unified Command 6; and Commodore Tagumpay Jardiniano, commanding general of the Naval Training Command.

MARCOS REVEALS OFFER TO MINDANAO'S NUR MISUARI

HK280018 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] President Marcos assured yesterday that the Mindanao situation has never affected the cordial relations between the Philippines and the Arab countries despite the adverse propaganda being waged by Muslim secessionists.

The president told a visiting Arab journalist that the ties have never been more friendly than now because Arab representatives had visited Mindanao and seen the implementation of government projects for the region.

The president also made public for the first time the offer to Nur Misuari, then head of the Moro National Liberation Front, to be the chief executive of the autonomous region in Mindanao.

He said Misuari had refused the offer despite the government's compliance with the Tripoli Agreement. Among the provisions of the agreement was the holding of free elections in the autonomous system regions.

The president likewise said that contrary to the rebels' propaganda line, the recent military campaign was not carried out in a Muslim area but in the predominantly Christian province of Davao. He said the terrorists making trouble in the area were no Muslims but members of the New People's Army. [NPA]

The president said that the situation has been placed under control, adding that the campaign cleared doubts that the military had perpetrated the alleged abuses in the province. "They (NPA) used uniforms of soldiers and we have proof that they were the ones who committed the abuses and not the government soldiers," the president said. He said the military has the testimonies of captured NPA members admitting that wearing soldiers' uniforms, they abused civilians.

Citing the latest infrastructure projects for Mindanao, he said that one of the biggest irrigation projects built by the government makes use of the Kabulnan River which covers the municipalities of Datu Piang, Maganoy and other towns surrounding the big river.

Another project, condennamed Allah II, includes Sultan Kudarat and would be started next year, he said.

Aside from the big irrigation system of Kabulnan, the president said, there are smaller farm irrigation systems which now supply water to about 7,200 hectares of land, directly benefitting some 2,000 farm families in the towns of Ampatuan, Barira, Buldon, Datu Pagias, Datu Piang, Parang, Sultan Sabarungis and other municipalities.

UNIDO SAYS IT WOULD ENTER 'FAIR' 1984 ELECTIONS

OW251021 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, June 25 (AFP) -- Leaders of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) today said they would participate in the 1984 National Assembly Elections "if the rules on the conduct of the polls are fair."

In a UNIDO rally in San Jose, Mindoro Occidental Province, southern Luzon, a battery of opposition leaders also reiterated their appeal to communist New People's Army guerrillas "to give democratic processes a last chance by participating in the forthcoming elections."

Former lower house speaker Jose Laurel Jr., UNIDO vice-chairman, said that if their conditions for honest elections were not met, "there is no point in participating in another mockery of the people's sovereign will."

UNIDO has in the past sought opposition representation in the watchdog commission on elections and equal access to media as among the conditions for opposition participation in the elections.

UNIDO boycotted the 1981 presidential elections which President Ferdinand Marcos won by a landslide against former Defense Secretary A. Santos of the Nacionalista Party, who UNIDO claimed was a puppet opposition candidate.

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